THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES
LITTERA SCRIPTA MANET
1934

FEDERAL REGISTER

VOLUME 13 NUMBER 129

Washington, Friday, July 2, 1948

TITLE 3—THE PRESIDENT

EXECUTIVE ORDER 9974

EXTENSION OF EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 9898 OF OCTOBER 14, 1947, AS AMENDED, SUSPENDING THE EIGHT-HOUR LAW AS TO LABORERS AND MECHANICS EMPLOYED BY THE DEPARTMENTS OF THE ARMY AND THE AIR FORCE ON CERTAIN PUBLIC WORKS

WHEREAS Executive Order No. 9898 of October 14, 1947, as amended by Executive Order No. 9926 of January 17, 1948, suspends until July 1, 1948, the provisions of section 1 of the act of August 1, 1892, 27 Stat. 340, as amended by the act of March 3, 1913, 37 Stat. 726 (the eight-hour law), as to all work performed by laborers and mechanics employed by the Department of the Army or the Department of the Air Force with respect to which the Secretary of the Army or the Secretary of the Air Force, respectively, shall find suspension essential to (1) the supply and maintenance of the military or naval forces, (2) the completion of essential construction, or (3) the fulfillment of international commitments: *Provided*, that the wages of all laborers and mechanics so employed shall be computed on a basic day rate of eight hours of work with overtime to be paid at time and one-half for all hours of work in excess of eight hours in any one day; and

WHEREAS I find that the extraordinary emergency described in the said Executive order and constituting the basis of the suspension effected thereby still exists:

NOW, THEREFORE, by virtue of the authority vested in me by section 1 of the said act of August 1, 1892, as amended by the said act of March 3, 1913, and as President of the United States, I hereby extend the provisions of the said Executive Order No. 9898 of October 14, 1947, as amended by Executive Order No. 9926 of January 17, 1948, to July 1, 1949.

This order shall become effective on July 1, 1948.

HARRY S. TRUMAN

THE WHITE HOUSE,
July 1, 1948.

[F. R. Doc. 48-6015; Filed, July 1, 1948; 11:29 a. m.]

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

Chapter I—Production and Marketing Administration (Standards, Inspection, Marketing Practices)

PART 51—FRUITS, VEGETABLES AND OTHER PRODUCTS (GRADING, CERTIFICATION AND STANDARDS)

UNITED STATES STANDARDS FOR SWEETPOTATOES

On May 15, 1948, notice of proposed rule making was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER (13 F. R. 2659) regarding the proposed issuance of United States Standards for Sweetpotatoes, which will supersede the United States Standards for Sweetpotatoes which have been in effect since July 22, 1946. After consideration of all relevant matters, including the proposals set forth in the aforesaid notice, the following United States Standards for Sweetpotatoes are hereby promulgated pursuant to the provisions of the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1948 (Pub. Law 266, 80th Cong., 1st Sess., approved July 30, 1947), to become effective under similar authority contained in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1949 (Pub. Law 712, 80th Cong., 2d Sess., approved June 19, 1948).

§ 51.371 *Sweetpotatoes*—(a) *Grades.* (1) U. S. Extra No. 1 shall consist of sweetpotatoes of similar varietal characteristics which are firm, smooth, fairly clean, fairly well shaped, free from freezing injury, internal breakdown, Black Rot, other decay or wet breakdown except Soil Rot, and from damage caused by secondary rootlets, sprouts, cuts, bruises, scars, growth cracks, scurf, Soil Rot, or other diseases, wireworms, weevils or other insects, mechanical or other means.

(i) Unless otherwise specified, each sweetpotato shall be not less than 1¾ inches in diameter. In no case shall the sweetpotato be less than 3 inches or more than 10 inches in length, more than 3¼ inches in diameter, or weigh more than 18 ounces. (See tolerance for size.)

(ii) Tolerance for defects: In order to allow for variations other than size, incident to proper grading and handling,

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Published daily, except Sundays, Mondays, and days following official Federal holidays, by the Division of the Federal Register, the National Archives, pursuant to the authority contained in the Federal Register Act, approved July 26, 1935 (49 Stat. 500, as amended; 44 U. S. C., ch. 8B), under regulations prescribed by the Administrative Committee, approved by the President. Distribution is made only by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

The regulatory material appearing herein is keyed to the Code of Federal Regulations, which is published, under 50 titles, pursuant to section 11 of the Federal Register Act, as amended June 19, 1947.

The FEDERAL REGISTER will be furnished by mail to subscribers, free of postage, for $1.50 per month or $15.00 per year, payable in advance. The charge for individual copies (minimum 15¢) varies in proportion to the size of the issue. Remit check or money order, made payable to the Superintendent of Documents, directly to the Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

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not more than a total of 10 percent, by weight, of the sweetpotatoes in any lot may fail to meet the requirements of this grade, but not to exceed a total of 5 percent shall be allowed for defects causing serious damage, including not more than 2 percent for sweetpotatoes affected by soft rot or wet breakdown except soil rot.

(2) U. S. No. 1 shall consist of sweetpotatoes of one type which are firm, fairly smooth, fairly clean, not more than slightly misshapen, which are free from freezing injury, internal breakdown, black rot, other decay or wet breakdown except soil rot, and from damage caused by secondary rootlets, sprouts, cuts, bruises, scars, growth cracks, scurf, soil rot, or other diseases, wireworms, weevils or other insects, mechanical or other means.

(i) Unless otherwise specified, each sweetpotato shall be not less than 3 inches in length and 1¾ inches in diameter, and shall not exceed 10 inches in length. In no case shall the sweetpotato be more than 3¾ inches in diameter or weigh more than 20 ounces. (See tolerance for size.)

(ii) Tolerance for defects: In order to allow for variations other than size, incident to proper grading and handling, not more than a total of 10 percent, by weight, of the sweetpotatoes in any lot may fail to meet the requirements of this grade, but not to exceed a total of 5 percent shall be allowed for defects causing serious damage, including not more than 2 percent for sweetpotatoes affected by soft rot or wet breakdown except soil rot.

(3) U. S. Commercial shall consist of sweetpotatoes which meet the requirements for U. S. No. 1 grade except for the increased tolerance for defects.

(i) Tolerance for defects: Not more than 25 percent, by weight, of the sweetpotatoes in any lot may fail to meet the requirements for U. S. No. 1 sweetpotatoes, other than for size, but not more than 5 percent shall be allowed for defects causing serious damage, including not more than 2 percent for sweetpotatoes affected by soft rot or wet breakdown except soil rot. (See tolerance for size.)

(4) U. S. No. 2 shall consist of sweetpotatoes of one type which are firm, and which are free from freezing injury, internal breakdown, black rot, other decay or wet breakdown except soil rot, and from serious damage caused by dirt or other foreign matter, cuts, bruises, scars, growth cracks, soil rot, or other diseases, wireworm, weevils or other insects, mechanical or other means.

(i) Unless otherwise specified, each sweetpotato shall be not less than 1½ inches in diameter and shall weigh not more than 36 ounces. (See tolerance for size.)

(ii) Tolerance for defects: In order to allow for variations other than size, incident to proper grading and handling, not more than a total of 10 percent, by weight, of the sweetpotatoes in any lot may fail to meet the requirements of this grade, including not more than 2 percent for sweetpotatoes affected by soft rot or wet breakdown except soil rot.

(b) *Tolerance for size.* In order to allow for variations incident to proper sizing, not more than a total of 10 percent, by weight, of the sweetpotatoes in any lot may not meet the specified size requirements but not more than one-half of this amount, or 5 percent, shall be allowed for sweetpotatoes which are smaller than the minimum diameter and minimum length specified.

(c) Unclassified shall consist of sweetpotatoes which have not been classified in accordance with any of the foregoing grades. The term "unclassified" is not a grade within the meaning of these standards but is provided as a designation to show that no definite grade has been applied to the lot.

(d) *Application of tolerances.* The contents of individual containers in the lot, based on sample inspection, are subject to the following limitations, provided the averages for the entire lot are within the tolerances specified:

(1) When a tolerance is 10 percent or more, individual containers in any lot shall have not more than one and one-half times the tolerance specified, except that at least one defective and one off-sized specimen may be permitted in any container.

(2) When a tolerance is less than 10 percent, individual containers in any lot shall have not more than double the tolerance specified, except that at least one defective and one off-sized specimen may be permitted in any container.

(e) *Definitions.* (1) "Similar varietal characteristics" means that the sweetpotatoes in the container have the same type of flesh and practically the same color of skins. For example, dry type sweetpotatoes shall not be mixed with those of the semimoist or moist type in the same container.

(2) "Firm" means not flabby or shriveled.

(3) "Smooth" means that the sweetpotato is free from coarse veining or other defects which cause roughness to such an extent as to appreciably injure the appearance of the individual sweetpotato or the general appearance of the sweetpotatoes in the container.

(4) "Fairly clean" means that in general appearance the sweetpotatoes in the container are reasonably free from dirt or other foreign matter and that the individual sweetpotatoes are not materially caked with dirt.

(5) "Fairly well shaped" means that the sweetpotatoes are not so curved, crooked, constricted or otherwise misshapen that the appearance of the individual sweetpotato or the general appearance of the sweetpotatoes in the container is materially affected.

(6) "Damage" means any injury or defect, not including misshapen sweetpotatoes, which materially affects the appearance, or the edible or keeping quality of the individual sweetpotato or the general appearance of the sweetpotatoes in the container, or which cannot be removed without a loss of more than 5 percent of the total weight of the sweetpotato including peel covering the defective area. Any one of the following defects or any combination of defects, the seriousness of which exceeds the maximum allowed for any one defect, shall be considered as damage:

(i) Secondary rootlets, when the general appearance of the sweetpotatoes in the container is materially injured or when individual sweetpotatoes are badly affected.

(ii) Sprouts, when more than 10 percent of the sweetpotatoes have sprouts more than three-fourths of an inch long.

(iii) Cuts, bruises, or scars which materially affect the appearance or keeping quality of the individual sweetpotato or the general appearance of the sweetpotatoes in the container, or which cannot be removed without a loss of more than 5 percent of the total weight of the sweetpotato including the peel covering the defective area.

(iv) Growth cracks which are unhealed, or those which have developed to such an extent as to materially affect the appearance or keeping quality of the individual sweetpotato or the general appearance of the sweetpotatoes in the container.

(v) Scurf (soil stain), when the general appearance of the sweetpotatoes in the container is materially injured, or the individual sweetpotato is badly stained. An individual sweetpotato is badly stained when more than 25 percent in the aggregate of the surface is affected by solid light brown discoloration. Speckled types of scurf, or lighter or darker shades of discoloration caused by scurf may be

allowed over a greater or lesser area provided that no discoloration caused by scurf may affect the appearance of the sweetpotato to a greater extent than the 25 percent mentioned above.

(vi) Soil rot or pox, when it materially affects the appearance of the individual sweetpotato.

(vii) Wireworm, grass root or similar injury when any hole, on sweetpotatoes ranging in size from 6 to 8 ounces, is longer than ¾ inch or when the aggregate length of all holes is more than 1¼ inches. Smaller sweetpotatoes shall have lesser amounts and larger sweetpotatoes may have greater amounts: *Provided,* That the removal of the injury by proper trimming does not cause the appearance of such sweetpotatoes to be injured to a greater extent than that caused by the proper trimming of such injury permitted on a 6 to 8 ounce sweetpotato.

(7) "Diameter" means the greatest dimension of the sweetpotato measured at right angles to the longitudinal axis.

(8) "One type" means that the sweetpotatoes in the container have the same type of flesh, and do not show an extreme range in color of the skin. For example, dry type sweetpotatoes shall not be mixed with those of the semimoist or moist type in the same container and deep red or purple skinned sweetpotatoes shall not be mixed with those of a yellow or reddish copper color in the same container.

(9) "Fairly smooth" means that the sweetpotato is not prominently veined and is reasonably free from defects which cause roughness to such an extent as to materially injure the appearance of the individual sweetpotato or the general appearance of the sweetpotatoes in the container.

(10) "Slightly misshapen" means that the sweetpotatoes are so curved, crooked, constricted or otherwise misshapen that the appearance of the individual sweetpotato or the general appearance of the sweetpotatoes in the container is materially but not seriously affected.

(11) "Serious damage" means any injury or defect, not including badly misshapen sweetpotatoes, which seriously affects the appearance, or the edible or keeping quality of the individual sweetpotato or the general appearance of the sweetpotatoes in the container, or which cannot be removed without a loss of more than 10 percent of the total weight of the sweetpotato including peel covering the defective area. Any black rot or other decay, except soil rot, shall be considered as serious damage (see definition, subparagraph (11) (iv) of this paragraph. Any one of the following defects, or any combination of defects, the seriousness of which exceeds the maximum allowed for any one defect, shall be considered as serious damage:

(i) Dirt, when the general appearance of the sweetpotatoes in the container is seriously affected by dirt or other foreign matter.

(ii) Cuts, bruises, or scars which seriously affect the appearance or keeping quality of the individual sweetpotato or the general appearance of the sweetpotatoes in the container, or which cannot be removed without a loss of more than 10 percent of the total weight of the sweetpotato including the peel covering the defective area.

(iii) Growth cracks which are unhealed, or those which have developed to such an extent as to seriously affect the appearance or keeping quality of the individual sweetpotato or the general appearance of the sweetpotatoes in the container.

(iv) Soil rot or pox, when it seriously affects the appearance of the sweetpotato or causes a loss of more than 10 percent, by weight, of the sweetpotato including the peel covering the defective area.

(v) Wireworm, grass root or similar injury when any hole, on sweetpotatoes ranging in size from 6 to 8 ounces, is longer than 1¼ inches or when the aggregate length of all holes is more than 2 inches. Smaller sweetpotatoes shall have lesser amounts and larger sweetpotatoes may have greater amounts: *Provided,* That the removal of the injury by proper trimming, does not cause the appearance of such sweetpotatoes to be injured to a greater extent than that caused by proper trimming of such injury permitted on a 6 to 8 ounce sweetpotato.

Effective time. The United States Standards for Sweetpotatoes contained in this section shall become effective thirty (30) days after the date of publication of these standards in the FEDERAL REGISTER. (Pub. Law 712, 80th Cong.)

Done at Washington, D. C., this 28th day of June 1948.

[SEAL] JOHN I. THOMPSON,
Assistant Administrator, Production and Marketing Administration.

[F. R. Doc. 48-5906; Filed, July 1, 1948; 8:47 a. m.]

Chapter VIII—Production and Marketing Administration (Sugar Branch)

[General Sugar Quota Regs., Series 10, No. 2, Amdt. 1]

PART 821—SUGAR QUOTAS

SUGAR CONSUMPTION REQUIREMENTS AND QUOTAS FOR TERRITORY OF HAWAII AND PUERTO RICO FOR 1948

By virtue of the authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture by the Sugar Act of 1948 (61 Stat. 922) and the Administrative Procedure Act (60 Stat. 237), General Sugar Quota Regulations, Series 10, No. 2 (13 F. R. 131) determining sugar consumption requirements and quotas for the Territory of Hawaii and Puerto Rico for the calendar year 1948, are hereby amended as hereinafter set forth.

Basis and purpose. The revised determination of sugar requirements and the revised sugar quotas for Puerto Rico set forth below have been made and established pursuant to section 203 of the Sugar Act of 1948 (hereinafter called the "act"). The act requires that the Secretary shall revise the determination of sugar consumption requirements at such times during the calendar year as may be necessary. It now appears that the estimate of consumption requirements for Puerto Rico for the calendar year 1948, announced on January 7, 1948, was too high. The purpose of this revision is to make such estimate and the quota related thereto, conform to the requirements presently indicated on the basis of the applicable factors specified in section 203 of the act.

Since the determination of sugar consumption requirements is an important price factor, compliance with the notice and procedure requirements of the Administrative Procedure Act is likely to result in excessive speculation and disorderly marketing of sugar. Moreover, in order effectively to carry out the purposes of the Sugar Act, it is necessary that the revision in the determination be made effective as soon as possible. Accordingly, it is hereby determined and found that compliance with the notice, procedure, and effective date requirements of the Administrative Procedure Act is impracticable and contrary to the public interest, and the revision of the determination made herein shall be effective on the date of its publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

§ 821.02 *Consumption requirements and quotas*—(a) *Revised consumption requirements.* It is hereby determined, pursuant to section 203 of the act, that the amount of sugar needed to meet the requirements of consumers in Puerto Rico for the calendar year 1948 is 100,000 short tons, raw value.

(b) *Revised local consumption quotas.* There is hereby established, pursuant to section 203 of the act, for local consumption in Puerto Rico, for the calendar year 1948, a quota of 100,000 short tons of sugar, raw value.

Statement of bases and consideration. General Sugar Quota Regulations, Series 10, No. 2 established a 1948 consumption requirement of 120,000 short tons of sugar, raw value, for Puerto Rico on the basis that 112,000 short tons, raw value, had been distributed in the 12-month period ended October 31, 1947, and that an additional allowance of 8,000 short tons of sugar, raw value, should be made in recognition of an increase in population and a continued high level of income. It was not thought necessary at that time to make any allowance for a deficiency or surplus in inventories. Data now available show that distribution during December 1947 (two-thirds of which took place during the last 10 days of the month) exceeded average December distribution by 13,000 short tons, raw value. Therefore, a downward adjustment from the original determination is necessary because of excessive inventories on January 1, 1948. Furthermore, low distribution since January 1, 1948, indicates not only that stocks were excessive at the beginning of the year, but also indicates that the anticipated increase in consumption as a result of a larger population and continued high income has not materialized. As a result of allowances made for the excessive inventories held on January 1 and the failure of demand to increase as antici-

pated, the determination of the amount of sugar required for consumption in Puerto Rico in 1948 is reduced to 100,000 short tons, raw value.

As provided in section 203 of the act the quota for local consumption in Puerto Rico has been established in an amount equal to the estimate of consumer needs in that area.

(Pub. Law 388, 80th Cong.; 61 Stat. 922)

Done at Washington, D. C., this 28th day of June 1948.

Witness my hand and the seal of the Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL] CHARLES F. BRANNAN,
Secretary of Agriculture.

[F. R. Doc. 48-5904; Filed, July 1, 1948; 8:47 a. m.]

TITLE 9—ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS

Chapter I—Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture

Subchapter A—Meat Inspection Regulations

PART 7—FACILITIES FOR INSPECTION

PART 30—FEES

MISCELLANEOUS AMENDMENTS

Pursuant to the authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture by the act of July 24, 1919 (7 U. S. C. 394), the act of March 4, 1907, as amended and extended (21 U. S. C. 71–91, 96), section 306 of the act of June 17, 1930 (19 U. S. C. 1306), and the act relating to the Meat Inspection Service of the Department of Agriculture, approved June 5, 1948 (Public Law 610, 80th Congress), Title 9, Chapter I, Subchapter A, Code of Federal Regulations, is hereby amended as follows effective July 1, 1948:

1. Section 7.4 is amended to read as follows:

§ 7.4 *Overtime work of meat inspection employees.* (a) The management of an official establishment desiring to work under conditions which will require the services of an employee of the Division on Saturday, Sunday, or a holiday, or for more than 8 hours of any day, including Monday through Friday, shall, sufficiently in advance of the period of overtime, request the inspector in charge or his assistant to provide inspection service during such overtime period, and shall pay the Secretary of Agriculture therefor in accordance with paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section. It will be administratively determined from time to time which days constitute holidays.

(b) For each hour of inspection or service received by a person during the periods of overtime referred to in paragraph (a) of this section, except holidays which occur any day Monday through Friday, such person shall pay therefor $2.58 per man-hour.

(c) For each hour of inspection or service received by a person on a holiday which occurs any day Monday through Friday as referred to in paragraph (a) of this section, such person shall pay therefor $1.64 per man-hour.

2. Part 30 is hereby revoked.

For the purpose of effectuating the provisions of the item for Meat Inspection in the act of Congress making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948 (61 Stat. 523), § 7.4 and Part 30 established a system for the payment, by persons furnished inspection under the Meat Inspection Act and related acts, of the cost of such inspection. Public Law 610 provides that, effective July 1, 1948, the cost of such inspection shall be borne by the United States except the cost of overtime inspection pursuant to the act of July 24, 1919.

Public Law 610, by operation of law, makes this amendment necessary effective July 1, 1948. No changes are being made in the fees to be charged for overtime inspection. Moreover, determination of the cost of overtime inspection, as provided for by § 7.4 (b) and (c) depends entirely upon facts within the knowledge of the Department of Agriculture. Accordingly, pursuant to the provisions of section 4 of the Administrative Procedure Act (60 Stat. 238), it is found, upon good cause, that notice and public procedure on this amendment are impracticable and unnecessary, and good cause is found for the issuance of this amendment effective less than 30 days after publication.

(41 Stat. 241, 34 Stat. 1260, as amended, sec. 306, 46 Stat. 689, Pub. Law 610, 80th Cong.; 7 U. S. C. 394, 21 U. S. C. 71–91, 96, 19 U. S. C. 1306)

Done at Washington, D. C., this 28th day of June 1948.

Witness my hand and the seal of the Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL] CHARLES F. BRANNAN,
Secretary of Agriculture.

[F. R. Doc. 48-5903; Filed, July 1, 1948; 8:47 a. m.]

TITLE 19—CUSTOMS DUTIES

Chapter I—Bureau of Customs, Department of the Treasury

[T. D. 51943]

PART 5—CUSTOMS RELATIONS WITH CONTIGUOUS FOREIGN TERRITORY

IN-TRANSIT MANIFESTS

Section 5.8 (b), Customs Regulations of 1943 (19 CFR, Cum. Supp., 5.8 (b)), is hereby amended by substituting a period for the semicolon and revising the following matter to read as follows:

§ 5.8 *Merchandise in transit between ports in the United States through contiguous foreign territory; procedure at port of exit or lading on vessel.* * * *

(b) * * * The merchandise shall be covered by manifests conforming to such requirements as to color, size, form, and content as the Commissioner of Customs may specify for particular types of transactions. If the Commissioner has not promulgated applicable specifications, the manifest forms shall be printed on yellow paper, approximately 5¾ by 6½ inches in size, and shall correspond to the following example in which geographical designations have been inserted solely for the purpose of illustration.

Name of carrier

U. S. CUSTOMS IN-TRANSIT MANIFEST

Car No. and Initials:

Port of Exit:
Buffalo, N. Y. (Fort Erie, Ont.)

Description of articles: ---

Port of Reentry:

Port Huron, Mich ☐ Niagara Falls, N. Y. ☐
Sarnia, Ontario ☐ Niagara Falls, Ontario ☐
Detroit, Mich ☐ St. Albans, Vt ☐
Windsor, Ontario ☐ Lacolle, Quebec ☐
--- ☐ ☐
--- ☐

Agent of carrier

U. S. Customs

Date

I certify that above car number and initials are correct and that customs seals are intact and locked.

Inspector

It will be noted that the name of the port of exit is followed by the name of the foreign port of entry and that the names of the ports of reentry are followed by the names of the foreign ports of exit. The names of the foreign ports may be omitted. In the case of a conveyance other than a railroad car, the conveyance shall be identified in a suitable manner, as by the name and rig of a vessel, in the place provided for car number and initials, and the inspector's certificate shall be modified appropriately.

(Sec. 554, 46 Stat. 743; 19 U. S. C. 1554)

This amendment to the customs regulations shall be effective immediately except that carriers may, if they desire, continue to use the in-transit manifest form heretofore in use until September 1, 1948.

[SEAL] FRANK DOW,
Acting Commissioner of Customs.

Approved: June 9, 1948.

A. L. M. WIGGINS,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

[F. R. Doc. 48-5912; Filed, July 1, 1948; 8:48 a. m.]

[T. D. 51957]

PART 11—PACKING AND STAMPING; MARKING; TRADE-MARKS AND TRADE NAMES; COPYRIGHTS

LIQUIDATED DAMAGES FOR FAILURE TO REDELIVER IMPORTED ARTICLES NOT PROPERLY MARKED

Section 11.11, Customs Regulations of 1943 (19 CFR, Cum. Supp., 11.11), is

hereby amended by deleting the parenthetical matter at the end of paragraph (d) and by adding a new paragraph (e), reading as follows:

§ 11.11 *Disposition of articles not properly marked.* * * *

(e) If a written application for relief is timely filed, such application, together with a full report of the facts, shall be transmitted to the Bureau for decision, except that in cases involving only marking under section 304 of the tariff act, as amended, if the full amount of liquidated damages incurred for failure to redeliver does not exceed $1,500, collectors of customs are hereby authorized to cancel the liability incurred without the collection of liquidated damages, provided the marking duty due under that section of the tariff act has been deposited, and the collector is satisfied that the importer was not guilty of negligence, or bad faith in permitting the not-properly-marked articles to be distributed, has been diligent in attempting to secure compliance with the marking requirements, and has attempted by all reasonable means to effect redelivery.

(Secs. 3, 30, 52 Stat. 1077, 1089, sec. 624, 46 Stat. 759; 19 U. S. C. 1304, 1623, 1624)

[SEAL] W. R. JOHNSON,
Acting Commissioner of Customs.

Approved: June 25, 1948.

E. H. FOLEY, Jr.,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

[F. R. Doc. 48-5913; Filed, July 1, 1948; 8:48 a. m.]

TITLE 29—LABOR

Chapter V—Wage and Hour Division, Department of Labor

PART 692—MINIMUM WAGE RATES IN RAILROAD, RAILWAY EXPRESS, AND PROPERTY MOTOR TRANSPORT INDUSTRY IN PUERTO RICO

RECOMMENDATIONS OF SPECIAL INDUSTRY COMMITTEE NO. 5

Pursuant to the Administrative Procedure Act (60 Stat. 237; 5 U. S. C., Supp. 1001), notice was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER on June 10, 1948 (13 F. R. 3133) of my decision to approve the minimum wage recommendations of Special Industry Committee No. 5 for Puerto Rico for the Railroad, Railway Express, and Property Motor Transport Industry in Puerto Rico, and the wage order which I proposed to issue to carry such recommendations into effect was published therewith. Interested parties were given an opportunity to submit exceptions within 15 days of the date of publication of the notice. No exceptions have been filed, and the time for such filing has expired.

Accordingly, pursuant to authority vested in me by the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (52 Stat. 1060; 29 U. S. C. 201), the said decision is hereby affirmed and made final, and the said wage order is hereby issued, to become effective August 2, 1948 as provided therein.

Sec.
692.1 Approval of recommendations of Industry Committee.
692.2 Wage rates.
692.3 Notices of order.
692.4 Definitions of the railroad, railway express, and property motor transport industry in Puerto Rico.

AUTHORITY: §§ 692.1 to 692.4, inclusive, issued under sec. 5 (e) and 8 of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (sec. 3 (c), 54 Stat. 615, sec. 8, 52 Stat. 1064; 29 U. S. C. 205 (e), 208).

§ 692.1 *Approval of recommendations of Industry Committee.* The Committee's recommendations are hereby approved.

§ 692.2 *Wage rates.* (a) Wages at a rate of not less than 25 cents per hour shall be paid under section 6 of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 by every employer to each of his employees in the railroad division of the railroad, railway express, and property motor transport industry in Puerto Rico who is engaged in commerce or in the production of goods for commerce;

(b) Wages at a rate of not less than 35 cents per hour shall be paid under section 6 of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 by every employer to each of his employees in the railway express and property motor transport division of the railroad, railway express, and property motor transport industry in Puerto Rico who is engaged in commerce or in the production of goods, for commerce.

§ 692.3 *Notices of order.* Every employer employing any employees so engaged in commerce or in the production of goods for commerce in the railroad, railway express, and property motor transport industry in Puerto Rico shall keep posted in a conspicuous place in each department of his establishment where such employees are working such notices of this order as shall be prescribed from time to time by the Wage and Hour Division of the United States Department of Labor and shall give such other notice as the Division may prescribe.

§ 692.4 *Definition of the railroad, railway express, and property motor transport industry in Puerto Rico.* (a) The railroad, railway express, and property motor transport industry in Puerto Rico, to which this order shall apply, is hereby defined as follows:

(1) The industry carried on in Puerto Rico by any railroad carrier under public franchise which holds itself out to the general public to engage in the transportation for compensation of passengers and property in or for commerce or of passengers and property necessary for the production of goods for commerce, and which furnishes transportation service for passengers in an amount not less than $25,000 annually or which derives at least ten percent of its total operating revenues from passenger transportation service.

(2) The industry carried on in Puerto Rico by any railway express company which holds itself out to the general public to engage in the transportation for compensation of property in or for commerce or of property necessary to the production of goods for commerce.

(3) The industry carried on in Puerto Rico consisting of the transportation, for compensation, by motor vehicle, of property in or for commerce or of property necessary to the production of goods for commerce.

This definition supersedes the definition contained in any and all wage orders heretofore issued for other industries to the extent that such definitions include activities covered by the definition of this industry.

(b) The separable divisions of the industry as above defined to which this wage order and its several provisions shall apply, are hereby defined as follows:

(1) *The railroad division.* This division consists of the industry carried on in Puerto Rico by any railroad carrier under public franchise which holds itself out to the general public to engage in the transportation for compensation of passengers and property in or for commerce or of passengers and property necessary to the production of goods for commerce, and which furnishes transportation service for passengers in an amount not less than $25,000 annually or which derives at least ten percent of its total operating revenues from passenger transportation service.

(2) *The railway express and property motor transport division.* This division consists of (i) the industry carried on in Puerto Rico by any railway express company which holds itself out to the general public to engage in the transportation for compensation of property in or for commerce or of property necessary to the production of goods for commerce, and (ii) the industry carried on in Puerto Rico consisting of the transportation, for compensation, by motor vehicle, of property in or for commerce or of property necessary to the production of goods for commerce.

Signed at Washington, D. C., this 28th day of June 1948.

WM. R. MCCOMB,
Administrator, Wage and Hour Division, United States Department of Labor.

[F. R. Doc. 48-5909; Filed, July 1, 1948; 8:48 a. m.]

TITLE 33—NAVIGATION AND NAVIGABLE WATERS

Chapter II—Corps of Engineers, Department of the Army

PART 207—NAVIGATION REGULATIONS

RESTRICTED AREA, LA JOLLA, CALIF.

Pursuant to the provisions of section 7 of the River and Harbor Act of August 8, 1917 (40 Stat. 266; 33 U. S. C. 1), § 207.613 is hereby prescribed to govern the use and navigation of waters of the Pacific Ocean in the vicinity of the Scripps Institution of Oceanography Pier at La Jolla, California, comprising a restricted

area for use of the United States Navy, as follows:

§ 207.613 *Pacific Ocean; U. S. Navy restricted area in vicinity of Scripps Institution of Oceanography Pier, La Jolla, Calif.*—(a) *The restricted area.* An area in the Pacific Ocean at La Jolla, California, bounded as follows: Beginning at the seaward end of the Scripps Institution of Oceanography Pier, about 1.5 miles northeast of Point La Jolla Light; thence 205°07′ true, 1,000 feet; thence 270°00′ true, 4,009 feet; thence 00°00′ true, 2,628 feet; thence 78°34′ true, 3,568 feet; thence 138°00′ true, 2,040 feet; thence 205°07′ true, 1,009 feet, to the point of beginning. The corners of the restricted area will be plainly marked with lighted marker buoys by the United States Navy.

(b) *The regulations.* (1) No vessels, other than vessels operated by or for the United States or the Scripps Institution of Oceanography, shall anchor within the restricted area at any time.

(2) Dredging, dragging, seining, other fishing operations, and other activities not under the direction of the United States or the Scripps Institution of Oceanography, which might foul underwater installations within the restricted area, are prohibited.

(3) All vessels entering the restricted area, other than vessels operated by or for the United States or the Scripps Institution of Oceanography, shall proceed across the area by the most direct route and without unnecessary delay.

(4) The regulations in this section shall be enforced by the Commandant, Eleventh Naval District, San Diego, California, and such agencies as he may designate. [Regs. June 14, 1948, 800.2121 (Pacific Ocean)—ENGWR] (40 Stat. 266; 33 U. S. C. 1)

[SEAL] EDWARD F. WITSELL,
Major General,
The Adjutant General.

[F. R. Doc. 48-5921; Filed, July 1, 1948; 8:49 a. m.]

TITLE 36—PARKS AND FORESTS

Chapter III—Corps of Engineers, Department of the Army

PART 311—PUBLIC USE OF CERTAIN RESERVOIR AREAS

YOUGHIOGHENY RIVER RESERVOIR, PENNSYLVANIA AND MARYLAND

The Secretary of the Army having determined that the use of the Youghiogheny River Reservoir, Pennsylvania and Maryland, by the general public for boating, swimming, bathing, fishing, and other recreational purposes will not be contrary to the public interest and will not be inconsistent with the operation and maintenance of the reservoir for its primary purposes, hereby prescribes rules and regulations pursuant to the provisions of section 4 of the Act of Congress approved December 22, 1944 (58 Stat. 889; 16 U. S. C. 460d) as amended by the Flood Control Act of 1946 (60 Stat. 641), for the public use of the Youghiogheny River Reservoir Area, Pennsylvania and Maryland. Section 311.1 is amended by addition of a new paragraph (k) as follows:

§ 311.1 *Areas covered.* * * *

(k) Youghiogheny River Reservoir Area, Youghiogheny River, Pennsylvania and Maryland.

[Regs. June 16, 1948, ENGWF] (58 Stat. 889, 60 Stat. 641; 16 U. S. C. 460d)

[SEAL] EDWARD F. WITSELL,
Major General,
The Adjutant General.

[F. R. Doc. 48-5920; Filed, July 1, 1948; 8:49 a. m.]

TITLE 39—POSTAL SERVICE

Chapter I—Post Office Department

PART 6—PROVISIONS APPLICABLE TO THE SEVERAL CLASSES OF MAIL MATTER

PACKING OF SAFETY MATCHES FOR MAILS

In § 6.13, *Poisons, explosives, liquids, medicines, motion picture films* (39 CFR, 1946 Supp., 6.13), make the following change:

Amend paragraph (b) (9) to read as follows:

(b) * * *

(9) (i) Safety matches (strike-only-on-box-or-book variety) shall be accepted for transmission in the domestic mails to destinations within the continental United States only, when packed in tightly closed metal containers, or in strong containers of other non-fragile material having a securely glued inside lining consisting of either aluminum foil 0.0004 inch thick, or long fiber asbestos paper 0.006 inch thick which lining must be continuous with no holes therein and which leaves no portion of the container unprotected. The wall strength of the lined container must test at least 90 points (Mullen or Cady Tester with foil lined side away from rubber diaphragm in the tester or with asbestos lined side next to the rubber diaphragm), unless the container has approved locking end flaps which do not require tape when the wall strength thereof must test at least 175 points.

The aluminum foil or asbestos lined containers must be completely filled with safety matches and the flaps reinforced with kraft gummed paper tape (not less than 35 lb.) or with good quality cellulose tape, with the exception of the approved locking end type flap which does not require tape. On the smaller containers of not more than 10 regular size books of matches, the gummed label if of good quality may be extended over the tuck in tab ends of the container at least one inch to securely seal the end flaps. On containers with flaps more than 2¾ inches long, the flaps shall be securely fastened to the container with approved tape so as to leave no opening in which other mail might become fastened.

When two caddies of 50 boxes or regular size books each are enclosed in one container a full size separator of 0.015 inch thick cardboard covered on both sides with aluminum foil at least 0.0004 inch thick, or the equivalent asbestos covered board, shall be placed between the two caddies so that no more than 50 boxes or books are in the same compartment. Limit of 100 boxes or regular size books in one parcel.

(ii) Safety matches (strike-only-on-the-book variety) of the giant or jumbo book type are acceptable in single books holding not more than 12 matches enclosed in envelopes approximately 4⅝ by 3¾ inches lined with not less than 0.006 inch thick long fiber asbestos paper or not less than 0.00035 inch thick aluminum foil with a bursting strength of not less than 50 points (Mullen or Cady Tester). The envelopes shall not crack at the folds and if the end flap is not closed by a metal clasp or fiberboard buttons with strong twine, it must fold inside the envelope at least 1½ inches.

(iii) Approved pull-and-light types of safety matches shall be accepted for transmission in the domestic mails to destinations within the continental United States only, when in small amounts packed in completely filled, securely sealed strong cardboard containers. Large numbers of cards or more than three circular refills must be packed in strong fiberboard cartons. A small number of cards (not more than twelve) of these matches may be accepted for mailing in a strong securely fastened mailing envelope such as a strong kraft open end envelope with flap closed by a metal clasp or fiberboard buttons with strong twine. One or two cards may be mailed with advertising matter in good quality envelopes of the loose end flap type. This type match presents little fire hazard and a foil or asbestos lined container is not considered necessary.

Matches in sealed envelopes are not mailable.

(iv) No matches of any kind shall be accepted in the mails for transmission to any foreign country or between continental United States and the overseas possessions and Territories of the United States, including Alaska, or for transmission between any such possession or Territory and any other such possession or Territory.

(R. S. 161, 396, secs. 304, 309, 42 Stat. 24, 25; 5 U. S. C. 22, 369)

J. M. DONALDSON,
Postmaster General.

[F. R. Doc. 48-5898; Filed, July 1, 1948; 8:46 a. m.]

PART 6—PROVISIONS APPLICABLE TO THE SEVERAL CLASSES OF MAIL MATTER

INSECTICIDES AND SIMILAR POISONOUS PREPARATIONS

In § 6.13, *Poisons, explosives, liquids, medicines, motion picture films* (39 CFR, 1946 Supp., 6.13), make the following change:

Amend subparagraph (d) (2) to read as follows:

(d) * * *

(2) (i) Insecticides, fungicides, and germicides not outwardly or of their own force dangerous or injurious to life, health, or property, and not in themselves unmailable (see §§ 5.70 and 7.1 of

this chapter), shall be admitted to the mails for transmission in the domestic mails when securely packed for safe transmission: *Provided*, That the container of the article mailed is plainly labeled to show its contents, is also marked "Poisonous Composition", and bears the label or superscription of the manufacturer thereof. (See § 6.15 (c) (6).)

(ii) Poisonous preparations, such as raticides, for the extermination of rodents and other destructive mammals are not included in the above classification, and are not mailable.

(iii) However, poisoned seed used as mouse bait and similar preparations, containing not more than 0.75 per cent strychnine sulfate and not containing other non-mailable substances, are mailable in quantities not to exceed twenty-four ounces in any one parcel under provisions of subdivisions (i) and (ii) of this subparagraph: *Provided*, The inside containers are labeled "Poison" with skull and cross-bones and show antidote for first aid treatment.

Preparations containing 1.5 per cent of strychnine sulfate, which is the maximum percentage mailable, are limited to four ounces in one parcel.

Parcels containing these preparations must be marked "Poison".

(R. S. 161, 396, secs. 304, 309, 42 Stat. 24, 25; 5 U. S. C. 22, 369)

J. M. DONALDSON,
Postmaster General.

[F. R. Doc. 48-5894; Filed, July 1, 1948; 8:45 a. m.]

PART 127—INTERNATIONAL POSTAL SERVICE: POSTAGE RATES, SERVICE AVAILABLE AND INSTRUCTIONS FOR MAILING

DIMENSIONS OF INDIVISIBLE OBJECTS IN REGULAR MAILS TO PERU

In Part 127 of Title 39, Code of Federal Regulations (13 F. R. 892), make the following changes:

1. In § 127.3 *Letters and letter packages*, insert, between Paraguay and El Salvador, in the list of countries contained in paragraph (a) thereof, a new country, Peru.

2. In § 127.5 *Commercial papers*, insert, between Paraguay and El Salvador, in the list of countries contained in paragraph (a) thereof, a new country, Peru.

3. In § 127.6 *Printed matter*, insert, between Paraguay and El Salvador, in the list of countries contained in paragraph (a) thereof, a new country, Peru.

4. In § 127.9 *Samples of merchandise*, insert, between Paraguay and El Salvador, in the list of countries contained in paragraph (a) thereof, a new country, Peru.

5. In § 127.10 *Small packets*, insert, between Paraguay and El Salvador, in the list of countries contained in paragraph (a) thereof, a new country, Peru.

6. In § 127.200 *Postage rates, limits of weight and dimensions applicable to articles in the Regular (Postal Union) mails*, insert, between Paraguay and El Salvador, in the list of countries contained in the first paragraph, in the column "Dimensions," in Table No. 2, in paragraph (a) thereof, a new country, Peru.

(R. S. 161, 396, 398, secs. 304, 309, 42 Stat. 24, 25, 48 Stat. 943; 5 U. S. C. 22, 369, 372)

J. M. DONALDSON,
Postmaster General.

[F. R. Doc. 48-5896; Filed, July 1, 1948; 8:45 a. m.]

PART 127—INTERNATIONAL POSTAL SERVICE: POSTAGE RATES, SERVICE AVAILABLE AND INSTRUCTIONS FOR MAILING

GREAT BRITAIN; IMPORT LICENSE REQUIRED FOR PENICILLIN

In § 127.268 *Great Britain and Northern Ireland*, of Subpart D (13 F. R. 983), make the following changes:

1. Add the following as a new second paragraph to subdivision (i) of subparagraph (a) (6), *Observations:*

Articles containing penicillin must have the wrappers marked by the senders "Addressee has import license", or similarly.

2. Add the following as new subdivision (*i*) to subdivision (i) of paragraph (b) (4), *Observations:*

(*i*) Parcels containing penicillin must have the wrappers marked by the senders "Addressee has import license", or similarly.

(R. S. 161, 396, 398, secs. 304, 309, 42 Stat. 24, 25, 48 Stat. 943; 5 U. S. C. 22, 369, 372)

J. M. DONALDSON,
Postmaster General.

[F. R. Doc. 48-5897; Filed, July 1, 1948; 8:46 a. m.]

PART 127—INTERNATIONAL POSTAL SERVICE: POSTAGE RATES, SERVICE AVAILABLE AND INSTRUCTIONS FOR MAILING

PHILIPPINES; CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN AND CONSULAR INVOICE

In § 127.326 *Philippines (Republic of the)*, of Subpart D (13 F. R. 1024), make the following change:

Amend paragraph (b) (3) to read as follows:

(3) *Certificates of origin.* A certificate of origin is required in all cases where the value of the contents of a parcel is over $10.00. If the value exceeds $100.00, a consular invoice is necessary, in addition to the certificate of origin. If the value is $10.00 or less, only the regular postal customs declaration form is required.

One of the following three types of certificate of origin must be stamped, typed, or otherwise permanently attached to the invoice:

Type 1. Certificate for wholly United States articles

I hereby declare under oath (acting in the capacity indicated below) that the articles covered by this certificate of United States origin are wholly of the growth, product or manufacture of the United States. No foreign materials other than those of the Philippines were used at any stage in the manufacture or production of such articles.

Manufacturer, Seller, or Exporter
(Capacity of declarant should be stated)

Type 2. Certificate for United States articles containing foreign materials valued not exceeding 20 per cent of the value of such articles imported into the Philippines

I, acting in the capacity indicated below, hereby declare under oath that there were used in the manufacture or production of the articles covered by this certificate

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(No. of units in terms of lbs., yds., or other applicable units and description)

of foreign materials other than those of the Philippines which were valued by the United States Customs officers at the time of importation into the United States for the purpose of the United States Customs law at ---------- plus, if not included in
(State unit value)
such value, ----------, the cost per unit of bringing such materials to the United States.

Manufacturer, Seller, or Exporter
(Capacity of declarant should be stated)

Type 3. Certificate of United States articles containing foreign materials when it is impracticable to ascertain the exact number of units and value of foreign materials

I, the undersigned, do hereby solemnly and truly declare that the above-described articles are the products of the United States. There were used in their production materials imported into the United States from foreign countries (except the Philippines) the aggregate value of which at the time of importation into the United States does not exceed twenty percent (20%) of the value of the articles imported into the Philippines.

Manufacturer, Seller, or Exporter
(Capacity of declarant should be stated)

The certificate of origin must be subscribed and sworn to by the sender, or by his duly authorized agent, before a Philippine consular officer or before any person authorized by law to administer oaths. If sworn and subscribed to before a Philippine consular officer, the original and four copies of the invoice and certificate of origin must be presented to the consular officer. The latter retains one of the copies and forwards two other copies to his home government. The original copy of the document is to be forwarded by the sender of the parcel direct to the addressee, or enclosed in the parcel to which it relates.

In cases where the consular invoice is required, five copies of the consular invoice must be presented to the consular officer for certification. The original consular invoice, after certification, is to be forwarded by the sender of the parcel direct to the addressee, or enclosed in the parcel to which it relates.

The forms prescribed by the Philippine Government (FA Form No. 48, certificate of origin, and FA Form No. 49, consular invoice) if not available at Philippine consulates, may be obtained from commercial printers.

Philippine consular officers are located in the following cities:

Chicago, Ill.	New York, N. Y.
Honolulu, Hawaii.	San Francisco, Calif.
Los Angeles, Calif.	Seattle, Wash.
New Orleans, La.	Washington, D. C.

(R. S. 161, 396, 398, secs. 304, 309, 42 Stat. 24, 25, 48 Stat. 943; 5 U. S. C. 22, 369, 372)

J. M. DONALDSON,
Postmaster General.

[F. R. Doc. 48-5895; Filed, July 1, 1948; 8:45 a. m.]

TITLE 47—TELECOMMUNICATION

Chapter I—Federal Communications Commission

[Docket No. 8722]

PART 1—ORGANIZATION, PRACTICE AND PROCEDURE

APPLICATION FOR SPECIAL TEMPORARY AUTHORIZATION

In the matter of amendment of § 1.324 of the Commission's rules and regulations.

This proceeding was instituted pursuant to a notice adopted February 5, 1948, and released February 6, 1948, giving notice of proposed rule making in the above entitled matter. Comments with respect to the rules proposed in that notice were received from many persons and oral argument was held before the Commission en banc on May 7, 1948. The basic question presented is whether or not § 1.324 of the Commission's rules and regulations with respect to the granting of special temporary authorization to broadcast and nonbroadcast stations should be amended so as to provide that no such authorizations would be issued in the case of standard broadcast stations.

It is the opinion of the Commission that the problems raised in this proceeding must be considered in the light of the Commission's over-all allocation plan with respect to broadcast stations as set out in Part 3 of the Commission's rules and regulations. That plan was formulated in accordance with the mandate of section 307 (b) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, that the Commission shall make such distribution of licenses, frequencies, hours of operation and of power among the several states and communities so as to provide a fair, efficient and equitable distribution of radio service to each of the same. Part 3 of the rules sets up classes of stations, defines the areas and communities they are to serve and describes their hours of operation. With respect to the standard broadcast band, three classes of standard broadcast channels have been established and the classes and power of standard broadcast stations as well as their time of operation has been determined with a view towards affording adequate service to the country at large while at the same time affording adequate local service in local communities. This allocation has required that some stations be limited to daytime or limited time operation when such stations if they operated at night would cause objectionable interference to fulltime stations on the same channel. Questions with respect to changes in this allocation plan are presently being considered in the pending Clear Channel Hearing (Docket No. 6741) and cannot appropriately be considered in connection with this rule making proceeding. In any determination of the problems here presented, the present allocation plan with respect to standard broadcast stations must be given full force and effect.

Under § 1.324 permitting special temporary authority to be issued to standard broadcast stations, daytime and limited time broadcast stations have in fact been using their frequencies to operate at hours beyond which they are authorized in their licenses. Many stations have been operating in this manner for extensive periods of time. Clearly this operation has been inconsistent with the allocation plan of the Commission with respect to the standard broadcast service. The operation of the daytime and limited time stations beyond their hours of regularly authorized operation has in fact produced a degradation of nighttime service of full time stations in many areas of the country. As was pointed out in the notice of proposed rule making of February 6, 1948, at the time § 1.324 was adopted there were comparatively few daytime or limited time stations in operation. Since the adoption of the rule both the number of full time and daytime and limited time stations has increased considerably and there are now about 2,000 broadcast stations authorized over 450 of which are for daytime or limited time operation. As a result of this increase in daytime and limited time stations there has been an extensive increase in the number of temporary authorizations for nighttime granted to such stations with a consequence that the degradation of nighttime service of full time stations has been increased considerably and in many areas constitutes a pressing problem which is depriving listeners to the latter stations of much needed service.

Opponents of the adoption of the proposed rules have pointed out that the programs which have been broadcast pursuant to special temporary authorizations have usually been of wide local interest and frequently of a public service nature. It is argued that the public is entitled to hear such programs and that special temporary authority should continue to be granted to those stations who desire to broadcast them. The need, however, for special temporary authorizations at nighttime by daytime or limited time standard broadcast stations is no longer as pressing as it was when there were fewer standard broadcast stations in the United States. Clearly, many of the programs which have been broadcast pursuant to special temporary authority can in the future be broadcast by existing standard broadcast and FM stations presently authorized to operate full time and many of the programs formerly broadcast by stations pursuant to special temporary authority certainly are the type of programs to which existing full time stations should devote a reasonable amount of broadcast time. In this connection it may be pointed out that in the future, complaints that existing full time stations failed to devote a reasonable amount of broadcast time to such programs will be carefully considered by the Commission in connection with renewal proceedings relating to such stations.

At the time § 1.324 of the Commission's rules was adopted standard broadcast stations were the only means available for rendering broadcast service to the public. Today, however, new services are already in operation in many parts of the country and it is believed that stations of these newly created services, especially FM stations, will be in a position to broadcast the programs that formerly were broadcast pursuant to special temporary authorization. Opponents of the proposed change have argued that even if in the future FM broadcasting should make it unnecessary to permit broadcasts by standard broadcast stations under special temporary authority, such a condition does not yet exist since FM is not yet completely established as a service. However, even if this contention is accepted as valid, the acute degradation of service discussed above would be in and of itself sufficient cause to prohibit broadcasts by standard broadcast stations pursuant to special temporary authority. With respect to the consideration of the availability of FM service, the Commission believes that diligent efforts towards the establishment of FM service in individual communities will in the future more than adequately satisfy public needs which have heretofore received nighttime broadcast service on an occasional basis from daytime or limited time stations operating on special temporary authority in these same communities. In this connection it is appropriate to point out that in many cases the daytime or limited time stations requesting nighttime operation are themselves holders of FM construction permits or conditional grants.

In view of the foregoing, it does not appear in the public interest, to continue to permit temporary nighttime operation by daytime or limited standard broadcast stations except for emergency conditions. Adequate authority is presently contained in § 2.63 of the rules for operation by any station during an emergency.

Accordingly, it is ordered, This 26th day of June 1948 pursuant to sections 303 (a), (b), (c), (f), and (r) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, that paragraphs (a) and (b) of § 1.324, of the Commission's rules and regulations are amended, effective August 16, 1948,[1] to read as follows:

§ 1.324 *Application for special temporary authorization.* (a) Special temporary authority may be granted for the operation of a station (other than a standard broadcast station) for a limited time, or in a manner and to an extent or for service other or beyond that authorized in an existing license upon proper application therefor. No such request will be considered unless full

[1] Applications for special temporary authorization in the standard broadcast band filed before August 16, 1948 for operation after August 16, 1948 will not be considered.

particulars as to the purpose for which the request is made are stated and unless the request is received by the Commission at least 10 days previous to the date of proposed operation. A request received within less than 10 days may be accepted upon due showing of sufficient reasons for the delay in submitting such request.

(b) No application by a standard broadcast station for special temporary authority will be accepted by the Commission.

(Secs. 303 (a), (b), (c), (f), 48 Stat. 1082, sec. 6 (b), 50 Stat. 191; 47 U. S. C. 303 (a), (b), (c), (f), (r))

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION,
[SEAL] T. J. SLOWIE,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 48-5924; Filed, July 1, 1948; 8:50 a. m.]

PART 12—AMATEUR RADIO SERVICE

LICENSE RENEWAL; SHOWING OF SERVICE OR USE OF LICENSE REQUIREMENT SUSPENDED

In the matter of amendment of Part 12 of the rules governing amateur radio service.

At a session of the Federal Communications Commission held at its offices in Washington, D. C., on the 23d day of June 1948;

The Commission having under consideration the further temporary suspension of the requirement of § 12.27 of the Commission's rules governing amateur radio service that certain service or use of license be shown as a condition precedent for the renewal of an amateur radio operator license; and

It appearing, that this requirement is now suspended until June 30, 1948 by Commission Order No. 77-H; and

It further appearing, that pursuant to Commission Order No. 115-C, which became effective January 3, 1947, all amateur operator licenses which are valid during any part of 1948 and which were originally issued for a term of less than five years, will either expire or have to be renewed during 1948; and

It further appearing, that the suspension of the requirement above-mentioned has substantially facilitated and expedited the processing of several thousand renewal applications so far received during 1948 and that the further suspension of this requirement during the period July 1, 1948 through December 31, 1948 will accomplish the same necessary and useful purpose during the remainder of 1948; and

It further appearing, that a further temporary suspension of the requirement of § 12.27 would continue to afford relief from a restriction that would otherwise exist and is non-controversial, and that it is necessary and desirable that the suspension be effective not later than July 1, 1948 in order to accomplish the beneficial purposes intended, and that in view of the public interest that will be served if the suspension is made effective on July 1, 1948, it would be contrary to the public interest to pursue the notice and procedure for rule making provided by sections 4 (a) and (b) of the Administrative Procedure Act and that for the foregoing reasons the suspension should be made effective on July 1, 1948 without observing the full 30-day notice period provided by section 4 (c) of the Administrative Act; and

It further appearing, that authority for the temporary suspension abovementioned is contained in sections 303 (l) and (r) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended.

It is ordered, That Part 12 of the rules governing amateur radio service be amended as set forth below, in order to suspend from July 1, 1948 until December 31, 1948, the showing of service or use of license requirement of § 12.27.

It is further ordered, That for the reasons hereinbefore set forth, the amendment herein ordered shall be effective July 1, 1948.

(Sec. 303 (l) 48 Stat. 1082, sec. 6 (b) 50 Stat. 191; 47 U. S. C. 303 (l), (r))

Released: June 24, 1948.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION,
[SEAL] T. J. SLOWIE,
Secretary.

Part 12 of the rules governing amateur radio service is amended as follows:

The footnote which is keyed to § 12.27 and which commences with the words "By Order No. 77," is deleted and the following is substituted therefor: "The requirement of this section for a showing of service or use of license for purposes of renewal of license without examination is suspended from July 1, 1948 through December 31, 1948. This suspension continues the suspension in effect through June 30, 1948 by virtue of Commission Order No. 77-H."

[F. R. Doc. 48-5923; Filed, July 1, 1948; 8:50 a. m.]

TITLE 49—TRANSPORTATION AND RAILROADS

Chapter I—Interstate Commerce Commission

[S. O. 684, Amdt. 4]

PART 95—CAR SERVICE

NEW YORK HARBOR LIGHTERAGE RESTRICTIONS

At a session of the Interstate Commerce Commission, Division 3, held at its office in Washington, D. C., on the 25th day of June A .D. 1948.

Upon further consideration of Service Order No. 684 (12 F. R. 1167), as amended (12 F. R. 2563, 4185, 8297), and good cause appearing therefor: *It is ordered*, That:

Section 95.684 *New York Harbor lighterage restrictions*, of Service Order No. 684, be, and it is hereby, further amended by substituting the following paragraph (e) for paragraph (e) thereof:

(e) *Expiration date.* This section shall expire at 7:00 a. m., December 31, 1948 unless otherwise modified, changed, suspended, or annulled by order of this Commission.

It is further ordered, That this amendment shall become effective at 7:00 a. m., June 30, 1948; that a copy of this order and direction be served upon the Association of American Railroads, Car Service Division, as agent of the railroads subscribing to the car service and per diem agreement under the terms of that agreement; and that notice of this order be given to the general public by depositing a copy in the office of the Secretary of the Commission at Washington, D. C., and by filing it with the Director, Division of the Federal Register.

(40 Stat. 101, sec. 402; 41 Stat. 476, sec. 4; 54 Stat. 901; 49 U. S. C. 1 (10)-(17))

By the Commission, Division 3.

[SEAL] W. P. BARTEL,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 48-5915;; Filed, July 1, 1948; 8:49 a. m.]

[S. O. 790-A]

PART 95—CAR SERVICE

FURNISHING CARS FOR RAILROAD COAL SUPPLY

At a session of the Interstate Commerce Commission, Division 3, held at its office in Washington, D. C., on the 28th day of June A. D. 1948.

Upon further consideration of Revised Service Order No. 790 (12 F. R. 6833), and good cause appearing therefor: *It is ordered*, That:

Section 95.790, *Furnishing cars for railroad coal supply* of Service Order No. 790, be, and it is hereby vacated and set aside.

It is further ordered, That this amendment shall become effective 12:01 a. m., June 29, 1948, and copies of this order shall be served upon the Association of American Railroads, Car Service Division, as agent of the railroads subscribing to the car service and per diem agreement under the terms of that agreement; and that notice of this order be given to the general public by depositing a copy in the office of the Secretary of the Commission at Washington, D. C., and by filing it with the Director, Division of the Federal Register.

(40 Stat. 101, secs. 402, 418; 41 Stat. 475, 485, secs. 4, 10; 54 Stat. 901, 912; 49 U. S. C. 1 (10)-(17))

By the Commission, Division 3.

[SEAL] W. P. BARTEL,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 48-5916; Filed, July 1, 1948; 8:49 a. m.]

PROPOSED RULE MAKING

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Production and Marketing Administration

[7 CFR, Part 51]

UNITED STATES STANDARDS FOR GRAPEFRUIT

NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULE MAKING

Notice is hereby given under the authority contained in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1949 (Pub. Law 712, 80th Cong., 2nd Sess., approved June 19, 1948), that the United States Department of Agriculture is considering the issuance of United States Standards for Grapefruit to supersede United States Standards for Citrus Fruits (12 F. R 6277) currently in effect, insofar as such United States Standards for Citrus Fruits apply to grapefruit. The standards are proposed to become effective during September 1948.

All persons who desire to submit written data, views, or arguments for consideration in connection with the proposed standards shall file the same with M. W. Baker, Room 2077, South Building, Fruit and Vegetable Branch, Production and Marketing Administration, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C., not later than 5:30 p. m., e. s. t., on the 30th day after the publication of this notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

The proposed standards are as follows:

§ 51.191 *Grapefruit*—(a) *General.* (1) These standards do not apply to California and Arizona grapefruit for which separate U. S. Standards are issued. The U. S. Combination and the U. S. Combination Russet grades do not apply to Florida grapefruit.

(2) The tolerances for the standards are on a container basis. However, individual packages in any lot may vary from the specified tolerances as stated below, provided the averages for the entire lot, based on sample inspection, are within the tolerances specified.

(3) For a tolerance of 10 percent or more, individual packages in any lot may contain not more than one and one-half times the tolerance specified; *Provided,* That when the package contains 10 pounds or less, individual packages are not restricted as to the percentage of defects; *Provided further,* That the lot averages within the percentage specified.

(4) For a tolerance of less than 10 percent, individual packages in any lot may contain not more than double the tolerance specified; *Provided,* That when the package contains 10 pounds or less, individual packages are not restricted as to the percentage of defects except that not more than one decayed or very seriously damaged fruit shall be permitted in any package; *Provided further,* That the lot averages within the percentage specified.

(b) *Grades*—(1) *U. S. Fancy.* U. S. Fancy shall consist of grapefruit of similar varietal characteristics which are well colored, firm, well formed, mature, and of smooth texture; free from ammoniation, bird pecks, bruises, buckskin, cuts which are not healed, decay, growth cracks, scab, sprayburn, and from injury by green spots or oil spots, pitting, scale, scars, thorn scratches, and from damage caused by dirt or other foreign materials, dryness or mushy condition, sprouting, sunburn, disease, insects, or mechanical or other means.

In this grade not more than one-tenth of the surface in the aggregate may be affected with discoloration. (See tolerances.)

(2) *U. S. No. 1.* U. S. No. 1 shall consist of grapefruit of similar varietal characteristics which are fairly well colored, firm, fairly well formed, mature, and of fairly smooth texture; free from bruises, cuts which are not healed, decay, growth cracks, sprayburn, and from damage caused by ammoniation, bird pecks, buckskin, dirt or other foreign materials, dryness or mushy condition, green spots or oil spots, pitting, scab, scale, scars, sprouting, sunburn, thorn scratches, disease, insects or mechanical or other means.

In this grade not more than one-half of the surface in the aggregate may be affected with discoloration. (See tolerances.)

(3) *U. S. No. 1 Bright.* The requirements for this grade are the same as for U. S. No. 1 except that no fruit may have more than one-tenth of its surface in the aggregate affected with discoloration. (See tolerances.)

(4) *U. S. No. 1 Golden.* The requirements for this grade are the same as for U. S. No. 1 except that not more than 30 percent, by count, of the fruits shall have in excess of one-third of the surface in the aggregate affected with discoloration. (See tolerances.)

(5) *U. S. No. 1 Bronze.* The requirements for this grade are the same as for U. S. No. 1 except that more than 30 percent but not more than 75 percent, by count, of the fruits shall have in excess of one-third of the surface in the aggregate affected with discoloration: *Provided,* That when the predominating discoloration on each of 75 percent or more, by count, of the fruits is caused by rust mite, all fruits may have in excess of one-third of the surface affected with discoloration. (See tolerances.)

(6) *U. S. No. 1 Russet.* The requirements for this grade are the same as for U. S. No. 1 except that more than 75 percent, by count, of the fruits shall have in excess of one-third of the surface in the aggregate affected with discoloration. (See tolerances.)

(7) *U. S. No. 2.* U. S. No. 2 shall consist of grapefruit of similar varietal characteristics, which are mature, fairly firm, not more than slightly misshapen or slightly rough, and which are free from bruises, cuts which are not healed, decay, growth cracks, and are free from serious damage caused by ammoniation, bird pecks, buckskin, dirt or other foreign materials, dryness or mushy condition, green spots or oil spots, pitting, scab, scale, scars, sprayburn, sprouting, sunburn, thorn scratches, disease, insects, mechanical or other means.

(i) Each grapefruit may be only slightly colored.

(ii) Not more than two-thirds of the surface in the aggregate, may be affected with discoloration. (See tolerances.)

(8) *U. S. No. 2 Bright.* The requirements for this grade are the same as for U. S. No. 2 except that no fruit may have more than one-tenth of its surface in the aggregate affected with discoloration. (See tolerances.)

(9) *U. S. No. 2 Russet.* The requirements for this grade are the same as for U. S. No. 2 except that more than 10 percent, by count, of the fruits shall have in excess of two-thirds of the surface in the aggregate affected with discoloration. (See tolerances.)

(10) *U. S. Combination Grade.* Any lot of grapefruit may be designated "U. S. Combination" when not less than 40 percent, by count, of the fruits in each container meet the requirements of U. S. No. 1 grade and the remainder U. S. No. 2 grade. (See tolerances.)

(11) *U. S. Combination Russet Grade.* Any lot of grapefruit may be designated "U. S. Combination Russet" when not less than 40 percent, by count, of the fruits in each container meet the requirements of U. S. No. 1 grade and the remainder U. S. No. 2 grade except that in this combination grade each fruit shall have in excess of one-third of the surface in the aggregate affected with discoloration. (See tolerances.)

(c) Unclassified shall consist of grapefruit which have not been classified in accordance with any of the foregoing grades. The term "unclassified" is not a grade within the meaning of these standards but is provided as a designation to show that no definite grade has been applied to the lot.

(d) *Tolerances.* In order to allow for variations incident to proper grading and handling in each of the foregoing grades, the following tolerances are provided as specified:

(1) *U. S. Fancy.* Not more than 10 percent, by count, of the fruits in any container may be below the requirements of this grade, but not more than one-half of this tolerance, or 5 percent, shall be allowed for very serious damage, and not more than one-twentieth of the tolerance, or one-half of one percent, shall be allowed for decay at shipping point: *Provided,* That a total tolerance of not more than 3 percent shall be allowed for decay en route or at destination. None of the foregoing tolerances shall apply to wormy fruit.

(2) *U. S. No. 1, U. S. No. 1 Bright, U. S. No. 2 Bright Grades.* Not more than 10 percent, by count, of the fruits in any container may be below the requirements of the grade other than for discoloration but not more than one-half of this tolerance, or 5 percent, shall be allowed for very serious damage, and not more than one-twentieth of the tol-

erance, or one-half of one percent, shall be allowed for decay at shipping point; *Provided*, That a total tolerance of not more than 3 percent shall be allowed for decay enroute or at destination. In addition, not more than 10 percent, by count, of the fruits in any container may not meet the requirements relating to discoloration. None of the foregoing tolerances shall apply to wormy fruit.

(3) *U. S. No. 1 Golden and U. S. No. 1 Bronze Grades.* Not more than 10 percent, by count, of the fruits in any container may be below the requirements of the grade, but not more than one-half of this tolerance, or 5 percent, shall be allowed for very serious damage, and not more than one-twentieth of the tolerance, or one-half of one percent, shall be allowed for decay at shipping point: *Provided*, That a total tolerance of not more than 3 percent shall be allowed for decay enroute or at destination. No part of any tolerance shall be allowed to reduce or to increase the percentage of fruits having in excess of one-third of the surface in the aggregate affected with discoloration which is required in the grade, but individual containers may vary not more than 10 percent from the percentage required: *Provided*, That the entire lot averages within the percentage specified. None of the foregoing tolerances shall apply to wormy fruit.

(4) *U. S. No. 1 Russet Grade.* Not more than 10 percent, by count, of the fruits in any container may be below the requirements of the grade but not more than one-half of this tolerance, or 5 percent, shall be allowed for very serious damage, and not more than one-twentieth of the tolerance, or one-half of one percent, shall be allowed for decay at shipping point: *Provided*, That a total tolerance of not more than 3 percent shall be allowed for decay enroute or at destination. No part of any tolerance shall be allowed to reduce the percentage of fruits having in excess of one-third of the surface in the aggregate affected with discoloration which is required in this grade, but individual containers may have not more than 10 percent less than the percentage required: *Provided*, That the entire lot averages within the percentage specified. None of the foregoing tolerances shall apply to wormy fruit.

(5) *U. S. No. 2.* Not more than 10 percent, by count, of the fruits in any container may be below the requirements of this grade other than for discoloration but not more than one-half of this tolerance, or 5 percent, shall be allowed for very serious damage other than by dryness or mushy condition, and not more than one-twentieth of the tolerance, or one-half of one percent, shall be allowed for decay at shipping point: *Provided*, That a total tolerance of not more than 3 percent shall be allowed for decay enroute or at destination. In addition, not more than 10 percent, by count, of the fruits in any container may not meet the requirements relating to discoloration. None of the foregoing tolerances shall apply to wormy fruit.

(6) *U. S. No. 2 Russet Grade.* Not more than 10 percent, by count, of the fruits in any container may be below the requirements of this grade but not more than one-half of this tolerance, or 5 percent, shall be allowed for very serious damage other than by dryness or mushy condition, and not more than one-twentieth of the tolerance, or one-half of one percent, shall be allowed for decay at shipping point: *Provided*, That a total tolerance of not more than 3 percent shall be allowed for decay enroute or at destination. No part of any tolerance shall be allowed to reduce the percentage of fruits having in excess of two-thirds of the surface in the aggregate affected with discoloration which is required in this grade, but individual containers may have not more than 10 percent less than the percentage required: *Provided*, That the entire lot averages within the percentage specified. None of the foregoing tolerances shall apply to wormy fruit.

(7) *U. S. Combination Grade.* Not more than 10 percent, by count, of the fruits in any container may be below the requirements of this grade other than for discoloration but not more than one-half of this tolerance, or 5 percent, shall be allowed for very serious damage other than by dryness or mushy condition, and not more than one-twentieth of the tolerance, or one-half of one percent, shall be allowed for decay at shipping point: *Provided*, That a total tolerance of not more than 3 percent shall be allowed for decay enroute or at destination. In addition, not more than 10 percent, by count, of the fruits in any container may have more than the amount of discoloration specified. No part of any tolerance shall be allowed to reduce for the lot as a whole the percentage of U. S. No. 1 required in the combination, but individual containers may have not more than a total of 10 percent less than the percentage of U. S. No. 1 required or specified: *Provided*, That the entire lot averages within the percentage specified. None of the foregoing tolerances shall apply to wormy fruit.

(8) *U. S. Combination Russet Grade.* Not more than 10 percent, by count, of the fruits in any container may be below the requirements of this grade other than for discoloration but not more than one-half of this tolerance, or 5 percent, shall be allowed for very serious damage other than by dryness or mushy condition, and not more than one-twentieth of the tolerance, or one-half of one percent, shall be allowed for decay at shipping point: *Provided*, That a total tolerance of not more than 3 percent shall be allowed for decay enroute or at destination. In addition, not more than 20 percent, by count, of the fruits in any container may have less than one-third discoloration. No part of any tolerance shall be allowed to reduce, for the lot as a whole, the percentage of U. S. No. 1 except for discoloration required in the combination, but individual containers may have not more than a total of 10 percent less than the percentage of U. S. No. 1 except for discoloration required or specified: *Provided*, That the entire lot averages within the percentage specified. None of the foregoing tolerances shall apply to wormy fruit.

(e) *Standard pack for grapefruit.* (1) Fruits shall be fairly uniform in size, unless specified as uniform in size, and when packed in boxes, shall be arranged according to the approved and recognized methods. When wrapped, each fruit shall be enclosed in its individual wrapper and show at least one-half twist.

(2) All packages shall be tightly packed and well filled but the contents shall not show excessive or unnecessary bruising because of overfilled packages.

(3) When packed in standard nailed boxes, each container shall show a minimum bulge of 2 inches, except that boxes packed with grapefruit of a size 80 or smaller need only show a bulge of 1½ inches.

(4) "Fairly uniform in size" means that not more than a total of 10 percent, by count, of the fruits in any container is outside the range given below for various packs:

[Diameter in inches]

Pack	Minimum	Maximum
36's	5	5 3/16
46's	4 11/16	5 1/16
54's	4 9/16	4 15/16
64's	4 3/16	4 13/16
70's	3 15/16	4 5/16
80's	3 13/16	4 1/16
96's	3 9/16	4 3/16
112's	3 3/16	4
126's	3 1/16	3 15/16

(5) "Uniform in size" means that not more than 10 percent, by count, of the fruits in any container vary more than the following amounts:

64 size and smaller—not more than 6/16 inch in diameter.

54 size and larger—not more than 9/16 inch in diameter.

(6) In order to allow for variations, other than sizing, incident to proper packing, not more than 5 percent of the packages in any lot may not exceed the requirements of standard pack.

(f) *Definitions.* (1) "Similar varietal characteristics" means that the fruits in any container are similar in color and shape.

(2) "Well colored" means that the fruit is yellow in color with practically no trace of green color.

(3) "Firm" means that the fruit is not soft, or noticeably wilted or flabby, and the skin is not spongy or puffy.

(4) "Well formed" means that the fruit has the shape characteristic of the variety.

(5) "Smooth texture" means that the skin is thin and smooth for the variety and size of the fruit.

(6) "Injury" means any defect or blemish which more than slightly affects the appearance, or edible or shipping quality of the fruit. Any one of the following defects, or any combination of defects, the seriousness of which exceeds the maximum allowed for any one defect shall be considered as injury:

(i) Green spots or oil spots, when appreciably affecting the appearance of the individual fruit.

(ii) Scale, when more than a few adjacent to the "button" at stem end, or when more than 6 scattered on other portions of the fruit.

(iii) Scars which are depressed, not smooth, or which detract from the appearance of the fruit to a greater extent than the maximum amount of discoloration allowed in the grade.

(iv) Thorn scratches, when the injury is not slight, not well healed, or more unsightly than discoloration allowed in the grade.

(7) "Discoloration" means russeting of a light shade of golden brown caused by rust mite or other means. Lighter shades of discoloration caused by scars or other means may be allowed on a greater area, or darker shades may be allowed on a lesser area, provided no discoloration caused by melanose or other means may affect the appearance of the fruit to a greater extent than the shade and amount of discoloration allowed for the grade.

(8) "Fairly well colored" means that except for one inch in the aggregate of green color, the yellow color predominates over the green color on that part of the fruit which is not discolored.

(9) "Fairly well formed" means that the fruit may not have the shape characteristic of the variety, but is not elongated or pointed, or otherwise deformed.

(10) "Fairly smooth texture" means that the skin is fairly thin and not coarse for the variety and size of the fruit.

(11) "Damage" means any defect or injury which materially affects the appearance, or edible or shipping quality of the fruit. Any one of the following defects, or any combination of defects, the seriousness of which exceeds the maximum allowed for any one defect shall be considered as damage:

(i) Ammoniation, when not occurring as light speck type similar to melanose.

(ii) Dryness or mushy condition when affecting all segments more than one-fourth inch at the stem end, or more than the equivalent of this amount, by volume, when occurring in other portions of the fruit.

(iii) Green spots or oil spots, when materially affecting the appearance of the individual fruit.

(iv) Scab, when it cannot be classed as discoloration, or appreciably affects shape or texture.

(v) Scale, when it materially affects the appearance of the fruit.

(vi) Scars which are deep.

(vii) Scars which are shallow or fairly shallow and detract from the appearance of the fruit to a greater extent than the amount of discoloration allowed in the grade.

(viii) Scars which are not smooth.

(ix) Sunburn, when the area affected exceeds 25 percent of the fruit surface, or when the skin is appreciably flattened, dry, darkened, or hard.

(x) Thorn scratches, when the injury is not well healed or concentrated light colored thorn injury which has caused an area of more than an average of one-fourth inch in diameter of the skin to become hard, or slight scratches when light colored and concentrated and averaging more than 1 inch in diameter, or dark or scattered thorn injury which detracts from the appearance of the fruit to a greater extent than the amounts specified above.

(12) "Fairly firm" means that the fruit may be slightly soft, but not bruised, and the skin is not spongy or puffy.

(13) "Slightly misshapen" means that the fruit is not of the shape characteristic of the variety but is not appreciably elongated or pointed, or otherwise deformed.

(14) "Slightly rough texture" means that the skin is not of smooth texture but is not excessively thick or materially ridged, grooved, or wrinkled.

(15) "Serious damage" means any defect or injury which seriously affects the appearance, or edible or shipping quality of the fruit. Any one of the following defects, or any combination of defects, the seriousness of which exceeds the maximum allowed for any one defect shall be considered as serious damage:

(i) Ammoniation, when scars are cracked, or when dark and aggregating more than three-fourths inch in diameter or when light colored and aggregating more than 1¼ inches in diameter.

(ii) Buckskin, when aggregating more than 25 percent of the fruit surface or the fruit texture is seriously affected.

(iii) Dryness or mushy condition when affecting all segments more than one-half inch at the stem end, or more than the equivalent of this amount, by volume, when occurring in other portions of the fruit.

(iv) Green spots or oil spots, when seriously affecting the appearance of the individual fruit.

(v) Scab, when it cannot be classed as discoloration, or when materially affecting shape or texture.

(vi) Scale, when it seriously affects the appearance of the individual fruit.

(vii) Scars which are very deep.

(viii) Scars which are not very deep but which detract from the appearance of the fruit to a greater extent than the amount of discoloration allowed in the grade.

(ix) Scars which are not fairly smooth.

(x) Sprayburn which seriously affects the appearance of the fruit or is hard, or when more than 1¼ inches in diameter in the aggregate has a light brown discoloration.

(xi) Sunburn which affects more than one-third of the fruit surface, or is hard, or the fruit is decidedly one-sided, or when more than 1¼ inches in diameter in the aggregate has a light brown discoloration.

(xii) Thorn scratches, when the injury is not well healed, or concentrated light colored thorn injury which has caused an area of more than an average of one-half inch in diameter of the skin to become hard, or slight scratches when light colored and concentrated, averaging more than 1½ inches in diameter, or dark or scattered thorn injury which detracts from the appearance of the fruit to a greater extent than the amounts specified above.

(16) "Slightly colored" means that except for two inches in the aggregate of green color, the portion of the fruit surface which is not discolored shows some yellow color.

(17) "Very serious damage" means any defect or injury which very seriously affects the appearance, or edible or shipping quality of the fruit. Any one of the following defects, or any combination of defects, the seriousness of which exceeds the maximum allowed for any one defect shall be considered as very serious damage:

(i) Growth cracks that are seriously weakened, gummy or not healed.

(ii) Ammoniation, when aggregating more than 2 inches in diameter, or which has caused serious cracks.

(iii) Bird pecks, when not healed.

(iv) Caked melanose, when more than 25 percent in the aggregate of the surface of the fruit is caked.

(v) Buckskin, when rough and aggregating more than 50 percent of the surface of the fruit.

(vi) Dryness or mushy condition, when affecting all segments more than one-half inch at the stem end, or more than the equivalent of this amount, by volume, when occurring in other portions of the fruit.

(vii) Scab, when aggregating more than 25 percent of the surface of the fruit.

(viii) Scale, when covering more than 20 percent of the surface of the fruit.

(ix) Sprayburn, when seriously affecting more than one-third of the fruit surface.

(x) Sunburn, when seriously affecting more than one-third of the fruit surface.

(xi) Thorn punctures, when not healed or the fruit is seriously weakened.

Done at Washington, D. C., the 28th day of June 1948.

[SEAL] JOHN I. THOMPSON,
Assistant Administrator, Production and Marketing Administration.

[F. R. Doc. 48-5905; Filed, July 1, 1948; 8:47 a. m.]

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Bureau of Customs

[19 CFR, Part 6]

[192-18.31]

ROOSEVELT FLYING SERVICE BASE (CURRIE COMMON PARK), WEST PALM BEACH, FLA.

NOTICE OF PROPOSED REVOCATION OF DESIGNATION AS AIRPORT OF ENTRY

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to authority contained in section 7 (b) of the Air Commerce Act of 1926, as amended (49 U. S. C., Sup., 177 (b)), it is proposed to revoke the designation of the Roosevelt Flying Service Base (Currie Common Park), West Palm Beach, Florida, as an airport of entry for civil aircraft and merchandise carried thereon arriving from places outside the United States; and it is further proposed to amend the list of airports of entry in § 6.12, Customs Regulations of 1943 (19 CFR, Cum. Supp., 6.12) as amended, by deleting the location and name of said airport of entry.

This notice is published pursuant to section 4 of the Administrative Procedure Act (Public Law 404, 79th Congress). Data, views, or arguments with respect to the proposed revocation of the designation of the above-mentioned airport as an airport of entry may be addressed to the Commissioner of Customs, Bureau of Customs, Washington 25, D. C., in writing. To assure consideration of such communications, they

must be received in the Bureau of Customs not later than 20 days from the date of publication of this notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

[SEAL] E. H. FOLEY, Jr.,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

[F. R. Doc. 48-5914; Filed, July 1, 1948; 8:49 a. m.]

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

[47 CFR, Ch. I]

[Docket No. 8965]

ALLOCATION OF FREQUENCIES

SUPPLEMENTAL NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULE MAKING

1. On May 5, 1948, the Commission adopted a notice of proposed rule making, in the matter of allocation of frequencies between 25 and 30 Mc, Docket No. 8965 (13 F. R. 2588).

2. It is proposed to make a minor modification in the assignable frequencies shown in Appendix A of the notice of proposed rule making of May 5, 1948, in the above entitled matter. These changes are shown by italics in the attachment Appendix A to this notice.

3. The proposed revision of the table of frequency allocations, shown in the attached Appendix A, is issued under authority of sections 303 (c), (d), (f), and (r), of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended.

4. Any interested party who is of the opinion that the proposed changes should not be adopted, or should not be adopted in the form set forth herein, may file with the Commission, on or before July 12, 1948, a written statement or brief setting forth his comments. At the same time persons favoring the rules as proposed may file statements in support thereof. The Commission will consider all comments that are received before taking final action in the matter and if any comments are submitted which appear to warrant the Commission in holding an oral argument, before final action is taken, notice of the time and place of such oral argument will be given interested parties.

5. In accordance with the provisions of § 1.764 of the Commission's rules and regulations, an original and fourteen copies of all statements, briefs or comments filed shall be furnished the Commission.

Adopted: June 23, 1948.

Released: June 24, 1948.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION,
[SEAL] T. J. SLOWIE,
Secretary.

APPENDIX A

TABLE OF FREQUENCY SUBALLOCATIONS TO THE NONGOVERNMENT SERVICES IN THE BAND 23-30 MC

Band, Mc	*Frequency, Mc*	*Allocation*
24.99-25.01		Government.
25.01-25.33		Non-Government; Land Mobile.
	25.02, 25.04, 25.06, 25.08, 25.10, 25.12, 25.14, 25.16, 25.18, 25.20, 25.22, 25.24, 25.26, 25.28, 25.30, 25.32.	Industrial.
25.33-25.85		Government.
25.85-*26.48*		Non-Government.
25.85-26.10		International Broadcasting.
26.10-*26.48*		Land Mobile.
	26.11, 26.13, 26.15, 26.17, 26.19, 26.21, 26.23, 26.25, 26.27, 26.29, 26.31, 26.33, 26.35, 26.37, 26.39, 26.41, 26.43, 26.45, 26.47.	Remote Pick-up Broadcast.
26.48-26.95		Government.
26.95-27.53 [1]		Non-Government.
26.95-26.96		*Fixed.*
	26.955	*Fixed (Public).*
26.96-27.23		Amateur.
27.23-27.28		(a) Fixed.
		(b) Mobile.
27.28-*27.54*		Land Mobile.
	27.29, 27.31	
	27.33, 27.35, 27.37, 27.39, 27.41, 27.43, 27.45, 27.47, 27.49, 27.51, 27.53.	Industrial.
27.54-28.00		Government.
28.00-29.70		Amateur.
29.70-*29.89*		Non-Government; Land Mobile.
	29.71, 29.73, 29.75, 29.77, 29.79	Industrial.
29.89-29.89		Non-Government; Fixed.
	29.81, 29.82, 29.83, 29.84, 29.85, 29.86, 29.87, 29.88	Fixed (Public and Aero).
29.89-29.91		Government.
29.91-30.00		Non-Government; Fixed.
	29.92, 29.93, 29.94, 29.95, 29.96, 29.97, 29.98, 29.99	Fixed (Public and Aero).

[1] The frequency 27.12 Mc is designated for industrial, scientific and medical purposes. Emissions must be confined within 160 kc of that frequency. Radiocommunication services operating between 26960 and 27280 kc must accept any harmful interference that may be experienced from the operation of industrial, scientific and medical equipment.

[F. R. Doc. 48-5925; Filed, July 1, 1948; 8:50 a. m.]

NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Land Management

NEW MEXICO

NOTICE OF HEARING IN CONNECTION WITH PROPOSED WITHDRAWAL FOR DEPARTMENT OF ARMY OF PUBLIC LANDS IN NEW MEXICO

Notice is hereby given that a public hearing will be held by Roscoe E. Bell, Assistant Director of the Bureau of Land Management, Department of the Interior, at 10:00 a. m. on Monday, August 2, 1948, in the Federal District Court Room, second floor, United States Post Office Building, Las Cruces, New Mexico, with respect to the request of the Department of the Army for the withdrawal of certain lands from all forms of appropriation under the public land laws, including the mining and mineral leasing laws, for the permanent use of the Army.

Major General John L. Homer, Commanding General, Fort Bliss, Texas, President of the Board appointed by the Department of the Army in connection with the hearing, will represent the Secretary of the Army.

The lands involved are the public lands within the following-described areas:

NEW MEXICO PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN

Tps. 1 N., Rs. 3 to 6 E., secs. 19 to 36 inclusive in each township.
T. 1 N., R. 7 E., secs. 19 to 23, and 26 to 35 inclusive.
T. 1 S., R. 2 E., secs. 25 and 36.
T. 2 S., R. 2 E., secs. 1, 12, 13, 24, 25, 35, 26 and 36.
T. 3 S., R. 2 E., secs. 1, 2, 11, 12, 13, 14, 23, 24, 25, 26, 35 and 36.
T. 4 S., R. 2 E., secs. 1, 2, 11, 12, 13, 14, 23, 24, 25, 26, 35 and 36.
T. 5 S., R. 2 E., secs. 1, 2, 11, 12, 13, 14, 23 to 27, S½ sec. 28, and secs. 32 to 36 inclusive.
Tps. 6 to 16 S., R. 2 E., secs. 1 to 4, 9 to 16, 21 to 28, and 33 to 36 inclusive in each township.
T. 17 S., R. 2 E., secs. 1 to 4, 9 to 16, 22 to 27, and 34 to 36 inclusive.
T. 18 S., R. 2 E., secs. 1, 2, 11 to 14, 24, 25, and 36.
Tps. 1 to 18 S., R. 3 E.
T. 19 S., R. 3 E., secs. 1 to 18, 20 to 29, and 32 to 36 inclusive.
T. 20 S., R. 3 E., secs. 1 to 4, 9 to 16, 22 to 27 inclusive, 35 and 36.
T. 21 S., R. 3 E., secs. 1, 2, 11, 12, 13, 24, and 25.
Tps. 1 to 25 S., Rs. 4 to 6 E.
Tps. 1 to 3 S., R. 7 E., secs. 2 to 11, 14, 15 to 23, and 26 to 35 inclusive in each township.
Tps. 4 to 23 S., R. 7 E.
Tps. 24 and 25 S., R. 7 E., those portions west of the Southern Pacific Railroad right-of-way.
Tps. 4 to 10 S., R. 8 E., secs. 4 to 9, 16 to 21, and 28 to 33 inclusive in each township.
Tps. 11 to 16 S., R. 8 E.
T. 17 S., R. 8 E., secs. 1 to 20, E½NE¼ sec. 22, W½NW¼ sec. 23, secs. 29 to 32 inclusive.
Tps. 18 and 19 S., R. 8 E., secs. 5 to 8, 17 to 20, and 29 to 32 inclusive in each township.
T. 20 S., R. 8 E., secs. 5 to 8, 16 to 21, and 28 to 33 inclusive.
T. 21 S., R. 8 E., secs. 4 to 9, 16 to 21, and 28 to 33 inclusive.
T. 22 S., R. 8 E., secs. 5 to 8, 17 to 20, and 29 to 32 inclusive.
T. 23 S., R. 8 E., that portion west of the Southern Pacific Railroad right-of-way.
Tps. 11 to 15 S., R. 9 E., secs. 5 to 8, 17 to 20, and 29 to 32 inclusive in each township.

Portions of the areas above described are now withdrawn for Army use in con-

nection with the Alamogordo General Bombing Range and the Dona Ana Target Range. The areas embrace portions of the White Sands National Monument, the Jornada Range Reserve, and the Cibola National Forest.

Within the areas where grazing is now permitted under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior, including the public lands withdrawn in connection with the Alamogordo General Bombing Range, it is proposed that the withdrawal order will provide that grazing will be permitted on the public lands north and west of U. S. Highway No. 70 under the provisions of the Taylor Grazing Act, at such times and for such periods as may be agreed upon between the Department of the Interior and the Department of the Army.

The hearing will be open to the attendance of all interested persons, including individuals, local officers, officers of Federal agencies, and representatives of individuals or organizations.

All persons wishing to be heard with respect to the proposed withdrawal should notify one of the following persons before the time designated: Roscoe E. Bell, Assistant Director, Bureau of Land Management, Washington 25, D. C., before July 22, 1948; Eastburn R. Smith, Regional Administrator, Bureau of Land Management, Gas and Electric Building, P. O. Box 1695, Albuquerque, New Mexico before July 31; or Paul A. Roach, Acting Manager, District Land Office, Federal Building, Las Cruces, New Mexico, before August 2, 1948. Those desiring to submit written statements should submit them as soon as possible prior to the hearing.

C. GIRARD DAVIDSON,
Acting Secretary of the Interior.

JUNE 25, 1948.

[F. R. Doc. 48-5899; Filed, July 1, 1948; 8:46 a. m.]

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Foreign-Trade Zones Board

[Order No. 15, Sub 1]

NEW YORK FOREIGN TRADE ZONE OPERATORS, INC.

DENIAL OF APPLICATION FOR PERMISSION TO MANIPULATE IMPORTED AFRICAN CHILI PEPPERS BY EXTRACTING THEREFROM OLEO RESIN CAPSICUM

In the matter of an appeal from Acting Commissioner of Customs' ruling denying application of New York Foreign Trade Zone Operators, Inc., for permission to manipulate imported African Chili peppers by extracting therefrom oleo resin capsicum. (Docket No. 7.)

Pursuant to the authority contained in the Foreign-Trade Zones Act of June 18, 1934 (48 Stat. 998–1003; 19 USC 81a–81u), the Foreign-Trade Zones Board has adopted the following order which is promulgated for the information and guidance of all concerned:

New York Foreign Trade Zone Operators, Inc., duly filed with this Board on November 8, 1947, its appeal from a ruling of the Acting Commissioner of Customs denying an application for permission to conduct the following operation in the New York Foreign-Trade Zone under section 3 of the above-cited Act: Docket No. 7—Extracting Oleo Capsicum from Imported African Chili Peppers.

Accordingly, after full consideration, it is hereby ordered as follows:

1. The action of the Acting Commissioner of Customs in denying the application for permission to conduct the operation set forth above as involved in Docket No. 7 is overruled and this operation is hereby approved.

2. Whenever the product (oleo resin capsicum) of this manipulation is to be offered for importation into the United States there must have been filed with the Collector of Customs a report by the Food and Drug Administration of the Federal Security Agency certifying that samples of the chili peppers had been taken and the samples and the premises where the manipulation was performed met the requirements of that Agency.

3. The Executive Secretary is directed to notify the Appellant, the Acting Commissioner of Customs, and other interested parties of the action above taken.

4. This order and all subsequent orders involving manipulations within the meaning of section 3, *supra*, will be designated by consecutive sub numbers under Order No. 15.

This order is effective June 17, 1948.

[SEAL] CHARLES SAWYER,
Secretary of Commerce,
Chairman, Foreign-Trade Zones Board.

[F. R. Doc. 48-5907; Filed, July 1, 1948; 8:48 a. m.]

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Wage and Hour Division

SPECIAL CERTIFICATES FOR EMPLOYMENT OF HANDICAPPED CLIENTS

ISSUANCE TO SHELTERED WORKSHOPS

Notice is hereby given that special certificates authorizing the employment of handicapped clients at hourly wage rates lower than the minimum wage rates applicable under section 6 of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 and section 1 (b) of the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act have been issued to the sheltered workshops hereinafter mentioned, under section 14 of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (sec. 14, 52 Stat. 1068; 29 U. S. C. 214) and Part 525 of the regulations issued thereunder (29 CFR, Cum. Supp. Part 525, amended 11 F. R. 9556), and under sections 4 and 6 of the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act (secs. 4, 6, 49 Stat. 2038; 41 U. S. C. 38, 40) and Article 1102 of the regulations issued pursuant thereto (41 CFR, Cum. Supp., 201.1102).

The names and addresses of the sheltered workshops to which certificates were issued, wage rates, and the effective and expiration dates of the certificates are as follows:

The Bridgeport Rehabilitation Center, Inc., 328 Hollister Avenue, Bridgeport 7, Connecticut; at a wage rate of not less than the piece rate paid non-handicapped employees engaged in the same occupation in regular commercial industry maintaining approved labor standards, or not less than 15 cents per hour, whichever is higher; certificate is effective June 1, 1948, and expires May 31, 1949.

Elmira Association for the Blind, Inc., 717 Lake Street, Elmira, New York; at a wage rate of not less than the piece rate paid non-handicapped employees engaged in the same occupation in regular commercial industry maintaining approved labor standards, or not less than 20 cents per hour, whichever is higher; certificate is effective June 21, 1948, and expires December 31, 1948.

Buffalo Goodwill Industries, Inc., 153 North Division Street, Buffalo 3, New York; at a wage rate of not less than the piece rate paid non-handicapped employees engaged in the same occupation in regular commercial industry maintaining approved labor standards, or not less than 15 cents per hour, whichever is higher; certificate is effective June 29, 1948, and expires June 30, 1949.

Pittsburgh Branch, Pennsylvania Association for the Blind, 308 South Craig Street, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, at a wage rate of not less than the piece rate paid non-handicapped employees engaged in the same occupation in regular commercial industry maintaining approved labor standards, or not less than 20 cents per hour, whichever is higher; certificate is effective June 15, 1948, and expires May 31, 1949.

Washington Society for the Blind, 244 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C., at a wage rate of not less than the piece rate paid non-handicapped employees engaged in the same occupation in regular commercial industry maintaining approved labor standards, or not less than 20 cents per hour, whichever is higher; certificate is effective June 21, 1948, and expires December 31, 1948.

Goodwill Industries of Dayton, Inc., 201 West Fifth Street, Dayton 2, Ohio, at a wage rate of not less than the piece rate paid non-handicapped employees engaged in the same occupation in regular commercial industry maintaining approved labor standards, or not less than 20 cents per hour, whichever is higher; certificate is effective June 15, 1948, and expires May 31, 1949.

The Detroit League for the Handicapped, 316 East Jefferson Avenue, Detroit 26, Michigan; at a wage rate of not less than the piece rate paid non-handicapped employees engaged in the same occupation in regular commercial industry maintaining approved labor standards, or not less than 15 cents per hour, whichever is higher; certificate is effective June 15, 1948, and expires May 31, 1949.

Goodwill Industries of the Zanesville Welfare Organization, 108 Main Street, Zanesville, Ohio; at a wage rate of not less than the piece rate paid nonhandicapped employees engaged in the same occupation in regular commercial industry maintaining approved labor standards, or not less than 25 cents per hour, whichever is higher; certificate is effective June 21, 1948, and expires June 30, 1949.

Goodwill Industries of Cleveland, 2416 East Ninth Street, Cleveland, Ohio; at a wage rate of not less than the piece rate paid non-handicapped employees engaged in the same occupation in regular commercial industry maintaining approved labor standards, or not less than 25 cents per hour, whichever is higher; certificate is effective June 21, 1948, and expires June 30, 1949.

The Cleveland Society for the Blind, 2275 East 55th Street, Cleveland, Ohio; at a wage rate of not less than the piece rate paid non-handicapped employees engaged in the same occupation in regular commercial industry maintaining approved labor standards, or not less than 20 cents per hour, whichever is higher; certificate is effective June 21, 1948, and expires June 30, 1949.

Indianapolis Goodwill Industries, Inc., 215 South Senate Avenue, Indianapolis, Indiana; at a wage rate of not less than the piece rate paid non-handicapped employees engaged in the same occupation in regular commercial industry maintaining approved labor standards, or not less than 30 cents per hour, whichever is higher; certificate is effective June 21, 1948, and expires December 31, 1948.

Evansville Association for the Blind, 621–23 Ingle Street, Evansville, Indiana; at a wage rate of not less than the piece rate paid non-handicapped employees engaged in the same occupation in regular commercial industry maintaining approved labor standards, or not less than 20 cents per hour, whichever is higher; certificate is effective June 29, 1948, and expires June 28, 1949.

The employment of handicapped clients in the above-mentioned sheltered workshops under these certificates is limited to the terms and conditions therein contained and is subject to the provisions of Part 525 of the regulations. These certificates have been issued on the applicants' representations that they are sheltered workshops as defined in the regulations and that special services are provided their handicapped clients. A sheltered workshop is defined as, "A charitable organization or institution conducted not for profit, but for the purpose of carrying out a recognized program of rehabilitation for individuals whose earning capacity is impaired by age or physical or mental deficiency or injury, and to provide such individuals with remunerative employment or other occupational rehabilitating activity of an educational or therapeutic nature."

The certificates may be cancelled in the manner provided by the regulations. Any person aggrieved by the issuance of any of these certificates may seek a review or reconsideration thereof within fifteen days after publication of this notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

Signed at Washington, D. C., this 25th of June 1948.

RAYMOND G. GARCEAU,
Director,
Field Operations Branch.

[F. R. Doc. 48–5910; Filed, July 1, 1948; 8:48 a. m.]

CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

[Docket No. SA–172]

ACCIDENT NEAR MT. CARMEL, PA.

NOTICE OF HEARING

In the matter of investigation of accident involving aircraft of United States Registry NC–37506, which occurred near Mt. Carmel, Pennsylvania, June 17, 1948.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended, particularly section 702 of said act, in the above-entitled proceeding that hearing is hereby assigned to be held on Friday, July 2, 1948, at 9:00 a. m. (local time) in the Loeper Hotel, 823 Center Street, Ashland, Pennsylvania.

Dated at Washington, D. C., June 28, 1948.

[SEAL] ROBERT W. CHRISP,
Presiding Officer.

[F. R. Doc. 48–5919; Filed, July 1, 1948; 8:49 a. m.]

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

[Docket No. G–1051]

EL PASO NATURAL GAS CO.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION

JUNE 25, 1948.

Notice is hereby given that on June 14, 1948, an application was filed with the Federal Power Commission by El Paso Natural Gas Company (Applicant), a Delaware corporation with its principal place of business at El Paso, Texas, for a certificate of public convenience and necessity pursuant to section 7 of the Natural Gas Act, as amended, authorizing the construction and operation of the following described natural-gas facilities:

(1) Several sections of 30-inch transmission loop line, extending from Lea County, New Mexico, to a point approximately 58 miles east of the Colorado River, totaling approximately 450.2 miles in length, and paralleling portions of Applicant's 26-inch pipe line from Lea County, New Mexico, to the Colorado River, near Blythe, California.

(2) A 5-inch transmission branch line approximately 73 miles in length from a point on the existing 26-inch transmission line, approximately 25 miles east of the west terminus at the Colorado River, near Blythe, California, to the Town of Yuma, Yuma County, Arizona.

(3) A 4-inch transmission branch line, approximately 7 miles in length, from a point on the existing 26-inch transmission line near Applicant's Tucson Compressor Station, to the Trico Electric Cooperative Power Plant, in Pima County, Arizona.

(4) A 4-inch transmission branch line, approximately 22 miles in length, from a point on Applicant's existing 6-inch pipe line to Hayden, Arizona, approximately 12 miles southwesterly from the east terminus at Hayden, Arizona, to the San Manuel Cooper Corporation's plant approximately 4 miles southwest of the Town of Mammoth, Pinal County, Arizona.

(5) A 4-inch transmission branch line, approximately 4 miles in length, from a point on Applicant's 10¾-inch transmission line to Phoenix, Arizona, approximately 15 miles northwest from the City of Tucson, Arizona, to the California Portland Cement Company's plant, in Pima County, Arizona.

(6) A 10¾-inch transmission branch line, approximately 49 miles in length, from a point on the existing 26-inch transmission line near Applicant's Willcox Compressor Station, to a point on Applicant's existing 6⅝-inch transmission branch line to Globe and Miami, Arizona, near the Town of Safford, Graham County, Arizona.

(7) An 8⅝-inch transmission loop line, approximately 74 miles in length, paralleling a portion of the existing 6⅝-inch pipe line to Globe and Miami, Arizona.

(8) A 4-inch transmission branch line, approximately 49 miles in length, from a point on Applicant's existing 6⅝-inch transmission branch line, approximately 6 miles north of the southern terminus at the Fort Huachuca, Military Reservation, to the City of Nogales, Santa Cruz County, Arizona.

(9) A 6⅝-inch transmission branch line, approximately 17 miles in length, from a point on Applicant's existing 12¾-inch transmission lines to Douglas, Arizona, approximately 20 miles west of Applicant's No. 3 Compressor Station located near El Paso, Texas, to a point on Applicant's 12¾-inch transmission line near the El Paso Electric Company's power plant, in Dona Ana County, New Mexico.

(10) An 18-inch transmission line approximately 13.3 miles in length, from a point at Applicant's proposed Keystone Main Line Compressor Station, located in Winkler County, Texas, to a point on Applicant's proposed 30-inch transmission loop line near Applicant's Jal No. 1 Compressor Station located in Lea County, New Mexico.

(11) The necessary submerged pipeline river crossings, meter stations and general structures, pertinent to the operation of Applicant's proposed pipeline system.

(12) A compressor station with 5,500 horsepower, together with the necessary structures and equipment for the operation of the same, located near Applicant's existing Keystone Compressor Station, in Winkler County, Texas.

(13) 1,000 additional horsepower in Applicant's Eunice Compressor Station, located approximately 8 miles northwest of the Town of Eunice, in Lea County, New Mexico.

(14) 800 additional horsepower in Applicant's Jal No. 1 Compressor Station, located in Section 7, Township 26 South, Range 37 East, N.M.P.M., Lea County, New Mexico.

(15) 5,000 additional horsepower in Applicant's Guadalupe Compressor Station, located in Culberson County, Texas.

(16) 6,800 additional horsepower in Applicant's El Paso Compressors Stattion located in El Paso County, Texas.

(17) 6,800 additional horsepower in Applicant's Deming Compressor Station, located near the Town of Deming, in Luna County, New Mexico.

(18) 6,400 additional horsepower in Applicant's Willcox Compressor Station, located near the Town of Willcox, in Cochise County, Arizona.

(19) 5,500 additional horsepower in Applicant's Tucson Compressor Station, located approximately 30 miles west of the City of Tucson, in Pima County, Arizona.

(20) 1,000 additional horsepower in Applicant's Gila Compressor Station, located in Maricopa County, Arizona, approximately 20 miles north of the Town of Gila Bend.

(21) A compressor station, designated as Wasson Compressor Station, with 5,500 horsepower, together with the necessary structures and equipment for the operation of the same, located at a point near the Town of Seagraves, Gaines County, Texas.

(22) A Gas Purification and Dehydratoin Plant, located at the site of the compressor station referred to under (21) above.

(23) A 10¾-inch pipe line, approximately 5.5 miles in length, extending easterly from the proposed Wasson Compressor Station to a point of intersection with Applicant's 24-inch transmission pipe line, from Dumas, Moore County, Texas, to Applicant's Eunice Plant, near the Town of Eunice, Lea County, New Mexico.

(24) A 10¾-inch pipe line, approximately 12.5 miles in length extending easterly from the proposed Wasson Compressor Station to the Columbia Carbon Company's carbon black plant, located in Gaines County, Texas, approximately three miles west of the Town of Seagraves.

(25) A compressor station, designated as Goldsmith Compressor Station, with 15,600 horsepower, together with the necessary structures and equipment for the operation of the same, located at a point near the Town of Odessa, Ector County, Texas.

(26) A Gas Purification and Dehydration Plant, located at the site of the compressor station referred to under (25) above.

(27) A 16-inch pipe line, approximately 26 miles in length, extending westerly from the proposed Goldsmith Compressor Station to a point in Applicant's Keystone Compressor Station, located near the Town of Kermit, Winkler County, Texas.

(28) A compressor station, designated as Dollarhide Compressor Station, with 2,200 horsepower, together with the necessary structures and equipment for the operation of the same, located approximately 10 miles east of the Town of Jal, Lea County, New Mexico.

(29) A Gas Purification and Dehydration Plant located at the site of the compressor station referred to under (28) above.

(30) A 14-inch pipe line approximately 8 miles in length, extending northwesterly from said proposed Dollarhide Compressor Station to a point in Applicant's Jal No. 2 Plant, located approximately 4 miles northeast of the Town of Jal, Lea County, New Mexico.

(31) A compressor station, designated as Sealy-Smith Compressor Station, with 2400 horsepower, together with the necessary structures and equipment for the operation of the same, located at a point near the Town of Monahans, Ward County, Texas.

(32) A Gas Purification and Dehydration Plant located at the site of the compressor station referred to under (31) above.

(33) A 12¾-inch pipe line, approximately 29 miles in length, extending northerly from said proposed Sealy-Smith Compressor Station to Applicant's proposed Keystone Compressor Station referred to under (12) above.

(34) An 8⅝-inch pipe line, approximately 27.6 miles in length, extending west from a point near Applicant's existing Fullerton Plant to the proposed 30-inch transfer pipe line hereafter described under (39).

(35) An 8⅝-inch pipe line, approximately 30 miles in length, extending north from a point in the Santa Rosa Field, Pecos County, Texas, to the outlet of Applicant's proposed plant located in the Sealy-Smith Field, in Winkler County, Texas, referred to under (32) above.

(36) An addition to Applicant's Keystone Field Compressor Station, located in the Keystone Field, in Winkler County, Texas, consisting of 2400 horsepower, additional, together with the necessary structures and equipment for the operation of the same.

(37) An addition to the Gas Purification and Dehydration Plant at said Keystone Plant, with an additional capacity of 60,000,000 cubic feet of gas per day.

(38) Approximately 12 miles of 12¾-inch pipe line, from Gulf Oil Company's Eunice Plant, located near the Town of Eunice, Lea County, New Mexico, extending westerly from said Gulf Oil Company's plant, to a point of intersection with Applicant's 26-inch transmission line, on the discharge side of its Eunice Main Line Compressor Station.

(39) Approximately 31.5 miles of 30-inch transfer pipe line between Applicant's Eunice Plant, near the Town of Eunice, Lea County, New Mexico, to Applicant's Jal No. 1 Plant, approximately four miles south of the Town of Jal, Lea County, New Mexico.

(40) A compressor station, with 4000 horse-power, together with the necessary structures and equipment for the operation of the same, located near the Town of Monahans, Ward County, Texas.

(41) A natural gasoline extraction plant located at the site of the compressor station referred to under (40) above, with a capacity of extracting approximately 100% of the pentanes plus and butanes, and approximately 50% of the propané contained in 20,000,000 cubic feet of gas per day.

(42) A natural gasoline extraction plant located in the Santa Rosa Field, in Pecos County, Texas, with a capacity of extracting approximately 100% of pentanes plus and butanes, and approximately 50% of the propane contained in 20,000,000 cubic feet of gas per day.

(43) A Gas Purification and Dehydration plant, together with the necessary structures and equipment for the operation of the same, located at the site of the gasoline extraction plant referred to under (42) above.

Applicant states that the proposed facilities are designed to increase the delivery capacity of Applicant's present 26-inch transmission pipe line 180,000 Mcf per day. It is proposed by Applicant to supply an additional 100,000 Mcf of natural gas per day to the companies which are now distributing and selling natural gas in Southern California. It is also proposed by Applicant to supply the distributing companies in Arizona, New Mexico and Texas the remaining 80,000 Mcf of natural gas per day covered by these facilities.

Applicant proposes to supply the 180,000 Mcf of gas per day to be transported through the facilities hereinbefore described from flare gas produced in the Permian Basin in West Texas and Southeastern New Mexico, which is now being vented in the air for lack of markets.

Applicant further states that it intends to begin construction of these facilities during the current year, 1948, and to complete the same so that Applicant can deliver the 100,000 Mcf of gas per day from the Permian Basin in West Texas to the California companies not later than November 15, 1949, and to also deliver 80,000 Mcf of gas per day to distribution companies in Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas, beginning November 15, 1948, or in any event, not later than January 1, 1949.

The estimated total over-all capital cost of construction of all of the proposed facilities is $54,773,877, plus $1,226,123 additional provision for contingencies, making a total of $56,000,000, to be financed from proceeds reecived by the issuance and sale of $20,000,000 of 3½% convertible debentures, and $36,000,000 of 3¼% Bonds.

Any interested State commission is requested to notify the Federal Power Commission whether the application should be considered under the cooperative provisions of Rule 37 of the Commission's rules of practice and procedure (18 CFR 1.37) and, if so, to advise the Federal Power Commission as to the nature of its interest in the matter and whether it desires a conference, the creation of a board, or a joint or concurrent hearing, together with reasons for such a request.

The application of El Paso Natural Gas Company is on file with the Commission and open to public inspection. Any person desiring to be heard or to make any protest with reference to the application shall file with the Federal Power Commission, Washington 25, D. C., not later than 15 days from the date of publication of this notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER, a petition to intervene or protest. Such petition or protest shall conform to the requirements of Rule 8 or 10, whichever is applicable, of the rules of practice and procedure (18 CFR 1.8 or 1.10).

[SEAL] LEON M. FUQUAY,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 48-5902; Filed, July 1, 1948; 8:46 a. m.]

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Docket No. 5533]

EVER-LASTING PRODUCTS CO. ET AL.

ORDER APPOINTING TRIAL EXAMINER AND FIXING TIME AND PLACE FOR TAKING TESTIMONY

At a regular session of the Federal Trade Commission, held at its office in the city of Washington, D. C., on the 24th day of June A. D. 1948.

In the matter of Ever-Lasting Products Company, a corporation; and A. R. Christian and Nancy Kelly, individually and as officers of the aforesaid corporation.

This matter being at issue and ready for the taking of testimony and the receipt of evidence, and pursuant to authority vested in the Federal Trade Commission,

It is ordered, That Webster Ballinger, a Trial Examiner of this Commission, be and he hereby is designated and appointed to take testimony and receive evidence in this proceeding and to perform all other duties authorized by law;

It is further ordered, That the taking of testimony and the receipt of evidence in this proceeding begin on Wednesday, July 14, 1948, at nine o'clock in the forenoon of that day (Central Standard time), in Room 1103, New Post Office Building, Chicago, Illinois.

Upon completion of the taking of testimony and the receipt of evidence in support of the allegations of the complaint, the trial examiner is directed to proceed immediately to take testimony and receive evidence on behalf of the respondents. The trial examiner on the completion of the taking of testimony and the receipt of evidence will then close the case and make and serve on the parties at issue a recommended decision which shall include recommended findings and conclusions, as well as the reasons or basis therefor, upon all the material issues of fact, law or discretion presented on the record, and an appropriate recommended order; all of which shall become a part of the record in said proceeding.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] OTIS B. JOHNSON,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 48-5922; Filed, July 1, 1948; 8:50 a. m.]

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

[No. 29943]

ELECTRIC RAILWAY MAIL PAY, 1948

At a session of the Interstate Commerce Commission, Division 3, held at its office in Washington, D. C., on the 22d day of June A. D. 1948.

It appearing, that by order entered in the above-entitled proceeding on March 26, 1948, Division 3 of the Commission, upon application filed by the Bamberger Railroad Company and 12 other urban and interurban electric railroads, instituted an investigation for the purpose of reexamining the rates of pay for transportation of the mail by said railroads, under the authority granted the Commission by the provisions of the act of July 2, 1918, 40 Stat. 742, U. S. Code Title 39 secs. 569–570;

It further appearing, that the Texas Electric Railway Company, an urban and interurban electric railway common carrier engaged in transporting the mail, filed with the Commission on April 12, 1948, an application for increases in its rates of mail pay under the provisions of the said act, and requested the Commission to fix and determine as fair and reasonable for the transportation of mail and services connected therewith, by the applicant on and after April 12, 1948, rates and compensation which shall not be less than 45 percent in excess of the rates now in effect;

It further appearing, that the Postmaster General has filed his answer to the application:

It is ordered, That an investigation be, and it is hereby, instituted, in connection with and as part of the above-entitled proceedings for the purpose of reexamining rates of pay for transportation of mail matter by the Texas Electric Railway Company and the services connected therewith, including all rules and other matters affecting such rates and compensation, to determine whether said rates, compensation and rules are just and reasonable and to prescribe the just and reasonable rates, compensation and rules for such transportation and services performed by the applicant on and after April 12, 1948;

It is further ordered, That this proceeding be set for hearing at such times and places as the Commission may hereafter direct;

It is further ordered, That a copy of this order be served upon the Texas Electric Railway Company and upon the Postmaster General, and that notice of this proceeding be given to the public by depositing a copy of this order in the office of the Secretary of the Commission at Washington, D. C., and by filing a copy thereof with the Director, Division of the Federal Register, the National Archives.

By the Commission, Division 3.

[SEAL] W. P. BARTEL,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 48-5917; Filed, July 1, 1948; 8:49 a. m.]

[No. 29943]

ELECTRIC RAILWAY MAIL PAY, 1948

JUNE 23, 1948.

The Commission, Division 3 has entered an order dated June 22, 1948,[1] instituting an investigation for the purpose of reexamining the rates of pay for carrying the mails by the Texas Electric Railway Company and has included that investigation as a part of the investigation in the above-entitled proceedings instituted by order of March 26, 1948. The present order was entered upon an application filed April 12, 1948, by the Texas Electric Railway Company for an increase of its mail pay rates. Said applications was filed under the provisions of the Post Office Department Appropriation Act of July 2, 1918; 40 Stat. 742, 748, U. S. Code Title 39 Secs. 569–570, sometimes referred to as the Electric Railway Mail Pay Act, empowering and directing the Commission to fix and determine from time to time the fair and reasonable rates for transportation of the mail by urban and interurban electric railway common carriers. The rates now paid the Texas Electric Railway Company are those found reasonable by the Commission in *Electric Railway Mail Pay*, 58 I. C. C. 455 (August 7, 1920) as modified in 98 I. C. C. 737 (June 2, 1925).

The Texas Electric Railway Company is directed to prepare its testimony in writing and to furnish copies thereof together with its exhibits to counsel for the Postmaster General and to the Commission on or before July 26, 1948.

The Postmaster General is directed to prepare his testimony in writing and to furnish copies thereof together with his exhibits to Counsel for the Texas Electric Railway Company and to the Commission on or before August 27, 1948.

This proceeding will be set for hearing thereafter at such times and places as the Commission may direct.

By the Commission, Division 3.

[SEAL] W. P. BARTEL,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 48-5918; Filed, July 1, 1948; 8:49 a. m.]

[1] See F. R. Doc. 48-5917, *supra*.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[File No. 70-1788]

REPUBLIC LIGHT, HEAT & POWER CO., INC.

ORDER GRANTING APPLICATION

At a regular session of the Securities and Exchange Commission held at its office in the city of Washington, D. C., on the 25th day of June A. D. 1948.

Republic Light, Heat & Power Co., Inc., ("Republic"), a subsidiary of Cities Service Company, a registered holding company, having filed an application pursuant to section 6 (b) of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935, with respect to the following transactions:

Republic proposes to borrow up to a maximum amount of $2,000,000 before March 31, 1949, from Manufacturers and Traders Trust Company, pursuant to a loan agreement. Under the loan agreement, two-thirds of the amounts borrowed are to be evidenced by installment promissory notes to be issued by Republic, bearing interest at 3% per annum with the principal sum payable in 36 quarterly installments, the first installment due on July 1, 1949, and the last installment payable on April 1, 1958. The remaining one-third of the amounts borrowed under the loan agreement are

to be evidenced by promissory notes of the company bearing interest at the rate of 3¼% per annum and maturing on April 1, 1958.

Republic proposes to use $800,000 of such borrowings to prepay $800,000 principal amount of its outstanding notes and to apply the balance of such borrowings to the payment of construction expenditures.

Republic has filed an amendment stating (1) that the Public Service Commission of the State of New York has by order dated June 15, 1948, authorized the company to issue its notes in a principal amount not to exceed $1,500,000, pursuant to said loan agreement, (2) requesting an order of this Commission exempting from the provisions of section 6 (a) of the act the issuance of the notes so authorized and reserving jurisdiction with respect to the remaining $500,000 principal amount of notes issuable under said loan agreement until the issuance thereof shall have been authorized by an order of the Public Service Commission of the State of New York; and

Said application having been filed on March 23, 1948, and the last amendment thereto having been filed on June 23, 1948, and notice of said filing having been given in the form and manner prescribed by Rule U-23 promulgated pursuant to said act, and the commission not having received a request for hearing with respect to said application within the time specified, or otherwise, and not having ordered a hearing thereon; and

The Commission finding that the Public Service Commission of the State of New York, the State Commission of the State in which the applicant is organized and doing business, has expressly approved the issuance by Republic of $1,500,000 principal amount of notes subject to certain conditions therein stated; and

The Commission finding with respect to the said application, as amended, that the issue and sale of $1,500,000 principal amount of promissory notes, meets the requirements of section 6 (b) of the act for the exemption from the provisions of section 6 (a) and 7, and finding no basis for imposing terms and conditions with respect thereto, and deeming it appropriate in the public interest and in the interest of investors and consumers to grant said amended application:

It is ordered, Pursuant to Rule U-23 and the applicable provisions of said act and subject to the terms and conditions prescribed in Rule U-24, that the said application, as amended, be, and hereby is, granted forthwith.

It is further ordered, That jurisdiction be, and the same hereby is, reserved with respect to the issuance and sale by Republic of any additional promissory notes, pursuant to the aforesaid loan agreement.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] ORVAL L. DUBOIS, *Secretary.*

[F. R. Doc. 48-5900; Filed, July 1, 1948; 8:46 a. m.]

[File No. 70-1849]

CENTRAL MASSACHUSETTS ELECTRIC CO. AND NEW ENGLAND ELECTRIC SYSTEM

ORDER GRANTING APPLICATION AND PERMITTING DECLARATION TO BECOME EFFECTIVE

At a regular session of the Securities and Exchange Commission, held at its office in the city of Washington, D. C., on the 25th day of June A. D. 1948.

New England Electric System ("NEES"), a registered holding company, and its subsidiary company, Central Massachusetts Electric Company ("Central"), have filed a joint application-declaration pursuant to sections 6 (b) and 10 of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935 regarding the following transactions:

Central proposes to issue and sell for cash 11,000 shares of additional capital stock, $100 par value, at a price of $100 per share. NEES proposes to acquire such shares and will use available cash for such purpose. Central proposes to use the proceeds to be received from the sale of said additional shares of capital stock to pay $700,000 of its indebtedness to banks and to pay its indebtedness to NEES amounting to $400,000.

The joint application-declaration states that the total expenses to Central and NEES in connection with the proposed transactions, including services rendered by New England Power Service Company, an affiliated service company, at the actual cost thereof, are estimated at $3,260 and $500, respectively. The joint application-declaration further states that Central will effect savings in interest charges of $24,250 per annum as a result of the proposed transactions.

The Department of Public Utilities of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts has approved the issuance by Central of said 11,000 shares of capital stock at the price of $100 per share.

Applicants-declarants having requested that the Commission's order become effective forthwith; and

Said joint application-declaration having been filed on May 27, 1948, and notice of said filing having been given in the form and manner prescribed by Rule-23 promulgated pursuant to said act, and the Commission not having received a request for a hearing with respect to said joint application-declaration within the period specified in said notice, or otherwise, and not having ordered a hearing thereon; and

The Commission finding with respect to said joint application-declaration that the applicable statutory standards of the act are satisfied and that there is no basis for any adverse findings with respect thereto, and deeming it appropriate in the public interest and in the interest of investors and consumers that said joint application-declaration be granted and permitted to become effective; and further deeming it appropriate to grant the request that the order be effective upon the issuance thereof:

It is ordered, Pursuant to Rule U-23 and the applicable provisions of the act and subject to the terms and conditions prescribed by Rule U-24, that said joint application-declaration be, and the same hereby is, granted, and permitted to become effective forthwith.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] ORVAL L. DUBOIS, *Secretary.*

[F. R. Doc. 48-5901; Filed, July 1, 1948; 8:46 a. m.]

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Office of Alien Property

AUTHORITY: 40 Stat. 411, 55 Stat. 839, Pub. Laws 322, 671, 79th Cong., 60 Stat. 50, 925; 50 U. S. C. and Supp. App. 1, 616, E. O. 9193, July 6, 1942, 3 CFR, Cum. Supp., E. O. 9567, June 8, 1945, 3 CFR, 1945 Supp., E. O. 9788, Oct. 14, 1946, 11 F. R. 11981.

[Vesting Order 3369, Amdt.]

FRITZ SINGER ET AL.

In re: Interests of Fritz Singer and the heirs of Neumeyer in patents and in an agreement between Fritz Singer and Aluminum Company of America.

Vesting Order 3369, dated March 29, 1944, is hereby amended as follows and not otherwise:

By deleting subparagraph 3-d thereof, set forth in Exhibit A, attached thereto and by reference made a part thereof, and substituting therefor the following:

d. All right, title and interest in and to the patents identified in Schedule A attached hereto and by reference made a part hereof, excepting, however, such right, title and interest as exists in Richard Spencer for his lifetime in and to an undivided one-third (⅓) thereof and excepting such right as exists in the heirs of said Richard Spencer to one-third (⅓) of all royalties which may accrue under licenses issued with respect to said patents and in force and effect on Richard Spencer's death, but including two-thirds (⅔) of all accrued royalties and two-thirds (⅔) of all damages and profits recoverable at law or in equity from any person, firm, corporation or government for past infringement of said patents,

All other provisions of said Vesting Order 3369 and all actions taken by or on behalf of the Alien Property Custodian or the Attorney General of the United States in reliance thereon, pursuant thereto and under the authority thereof are hereby ratified and confirmed.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on June 24, 1948.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] DAVID L. BAZELON, *Assistant Attorney General, Director, Office of Alien Property.*

[F. R. Doc. 48-5942; Filed, July 1, 1948; 8:52 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 4754, Amdt.]

INTERNATIONAL MORTGAGE HANDELSGESELLSCHAFT

In re: 263 packages of synthetic and semi-precious stones owned by International Mortgage Handelsgesellschaft.

Under the authority of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, Executive Order 9193, as amended, and Execu-

tive Order 9788, and pursuant to law, it is hereby found:

a. That the property described in Vesting Order 4754, as property of Bridge Import Company and vested thereby was, at the time of vesting, owned by International Mortgage Handelsgesellschaft of Berlin, Germany;

b. That International Mortgage Handelsgesellschaft, whose last known address is Berlin, Germany, was, at the time of vesting as aforesaid, a corporation, partnership, association or other business organization organized under the laws of Germany which had or, on or since the effective date of Executive Order 8389, as amended, had had its principal place of business in Germany and was at such time a national of a designated enemy country (Germany),

Now, therefore, under the authority above set forth, and pursuant to law, Vesting Order 4754, as affirmed by § 500.41, as amended, of the Rules of the Office of Alien Property, Department of Justice (11 F. R. 14155, 8 CFR, 1946 Supp.), is hereby amended to read as follows:

1. It is hereby found that International Mortgage Handelsgesellschaft, whose last known address is Berlin, Germany, is a corporation, partnership, association or other business organization organized under the laws of Germany, which has or, on or since the effective date of Executive Order 8389, as amended, has had, its principal place of business in Germany and is a national of a designated enemy country (Germany)

2. It is hereby found that the property described as follows:

a. 115 packages of synthetic and semi-precious stones held by the Collector of Customs, Port of New York, under Seizure No. 22319, dated January 8, 1942; and more particularly described in Exhibit A, attached to and made a part of Vesting Order 4754, dated March 14, 1945,

b. 108 packages of synthetic and semi-precious stones held by the Collector of Customs, Port of New York, under Seizure No. 23951, dated May 8, 1942, and more particularly described in Exhibit B, attached to and made a part of Vesting Order 4754, dated March 14, 1945,

c. 40 packages of synthetic and semi-precious stones held by the Collector of Customs, Port of New York, under Seizure No. 22351, dated February 3, 1942, and more particularly described in Exhibit C, attached to and made a part of Vesting Order 4754, and

d. 10 industrial diamonds weighing 1.20 carats held by the Collector of Customs, Port of New York, under Seizure No. 17861, pursuant to an order of the United States District Court, Southern District of New York,

is property within the United States owned or controlled by International Mortgage Handelsgesellschaft, the aforesaid national of a designated enemy country (Germany);

and it is hereby determined:

3. That to the extent that the person named in subparagraph 1 hereof is not within a designated enemy country, the national interest of the United States requires that such person be treated as a national of a designated enemy country (Germany).

All determinations and all action required by law, including appropriate consultation and certification, having been made and taken, and it being deemed necessary in the national interest,

There is hereby vested the property more particularly described in subparagraph 2 hereof, to be held, used, administered, liquidated, sold or otherwise dealt with in the interest of and for the benefit of the United States.

The terms "national" and "designated enemy country" as used herein and in Vesting Order 4754 shall have and had the meanings prescribed in section 10 of Executive Order 9095, as amended by Executive Order 9193.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on June 18, 1948.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] DAVID L. BAZELON,
Assistant Attorney General,
Director, Office of Alien Property.

[F. R. Doc. 48-5943; Filed, July 1, 1948; 8:52 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 4755, Amdt.]

PIONEER IMPORT CORP. AND INTERNATIONAL MORTGAGE HANDELSGESELLSCHAFT

In re: Pioneer Import Corporation and diamonds and semi-precious stones owned by International Mortgage Handelsgesellschaft.

Under the authority of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, Executive Order 9193, as amended, and Executive Order 9788, and pursuant to law, it is hereby found:

a. That the property described in subparagraph 5 of Vesting Order 4755, described in said Vesting Order as property of Pioneer Import Corporation and vested thereby, was, at the time of vesting, owned by International Mortgage Handelsgesellschaft of Berlin, Germany;

b. That International Mortgage Handelsgesellschaft, whose last known address is Berlin, Germany, was, at the time of vesting as aforesaid, a corporation, partnership, association or other business organization organized under the laws of Germany which had or, on or since the effective date of Executive Order 8389, as amended, had had, its principal place of business in Germany and was at such time a national of a designated enemy country (Germany),

Now, therefore, under the authority above set forth, and pursuant to law, Vesting Order 4755, as affirmed by § 500.41, as amended, of the Rules of the Office of Alien Property, Department of Justice (11 F. R. 14155, 8 CFR, 1946 Supp.), is hereby amended to read as follows:

1. It having been found and determined in Vesting Order 352, dated November 11, 1942, that International Mortgage & Investment Corporation is a business enterprise within the United States and a national of a designated enemy country (Germany);

2. It having been found and determined in Vesting Order 354, dated November 11, 1942, that Pioneer Import Corporation is a business enterprise within the United States and a national of a designated enemy country (Germany);

3. It is hereby found that, of the outstanding capital stock of Pioneer Import Corporation, consisting of 95 shares of no par value common stock, five (5) shares are registered in the name of Banque Commerciale, S. A., are beneficially owned by International Mortgage & Investment Corporation and, together with the 90 shares heretofore vested by Vesting Order 354, constitute all of the outstanding stock of Pioneer Import Corporation and are evidence of and interest in said Pioneer Import Corporation;

4. It is hereby found that International Mortgage Handelsgesellschaft, whose last known address is Berlin, Germany, is a corporation, partnership, association or other business organization organized under the laws of Germany, which has or, on or since the effective date of Executive Order 8389, as amended, has had, its principal place of business in Germany and is a national of a designated enemy country (Germany);

5. It is hereby found that the property held by the United States Collector of Customs, New York, New York, described as follows:

a. Two packages of unset polished diamonds marked H. K. 1718/502 and H. K. 1718/503 respectively and covered by Consular Invoice No. 832, dated December 4, 1940, in the name of Pioneer Import Corporation, under Seizure No. 17565,

b. Four packages of unset cut diamonds marked H. K. 1718/504, H. K. 1718/505, H. K. 1718/506 and H. K. 1718/507 and covered by Consular Invoice No. 114, dated February 17, 1941, under Seizure No. 22221, and

c. Seven packages of semi-precious stones, under Seizure No. 23951, more particularly described as follows:

Package No.	Consular invoice No.	Invoice date
1257, 1258	352	May 27, 1941
1259	353	May 8, 1941
1260	354	May 14, 1941
1261	351	May 27, 1941
1262	346	May 9, 1941
1269	348	May 27, 1941

is property within the United States owned or controlled by International Mortgage Handelsgesellschaft, the aforesaid national of a designated enemy country (Germany);

and it is hereby determined:

6. That to the extent that the persons named in subparagraphs 1, 2 and 4 hereof are not within a designated enemy country, the national interest of the United States requires that such persons be treated as nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany).

All determinations and all action required by law, including appropriate consultation and certification, having been made and taken, and it being deemed necessary in the national interest,

There is hereby vested the five (5) shares of no par value capital stock of Pioneer Import Corporation more fully described in subparagraph 3 hereof and the property described in subparagraph 5 hereof, to be held, used, administered, liquidated, sold or otherwise dealt with in the interest of and for the benefit of the United States.

The terms "national," "designated enemy country," and "business enterprise within the United States" as used herein and in Vesting Order 4755 shall have and had the meanings prescribed in section 10 of Executive Order 9095, as amended by Executive Order 9193.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on June 18, 1948.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] DAVID L. BAZELON,
Assistant Attorney General,
Director, Office of Alien Property.

[F. R. Doc. 48-5944; Filed, July 1, 1948; 8:52 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 8818, Amdt.]

ULRICH SCHRECKER ET AL.

In re: Bank account and stock owned by Ulrich Schrecker, Rolf Schrecker, Wilhelm Schrecker and Vera Schrecker.

Vesting Order 8818, dated April 25, 1947, is hereby amended as follows and not otherwise:

By adding to the description of 8 shares of no par value ordinary stock of Royal Dutch Company, Willemstad, Curacao, Netherlands West Indies, as set forth in Exhibit A, attached to the aforesaid vesting order and by reference made a part thereof, the words "New York Shares."

All other provisions of said Vesting Order 8818 and all actions taken by or on behalf of the Attorney General of the United States in reliance thereon, pursuant thereto and under the authority thereof are hereby ratified and confirmed.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on June 10, 1948.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] DAVID L. BAZELON,
Assistant Attorney General,
Director, Office of Alien Property.

[F. R. Doc. 48-5945; Filed, July 1, 1948; 8:53 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 10746, Amdt.]

OAK COMMERCIAL CORP. AND ARAMO-STIFTUNG

In re: Oak Commercial Corporation and stock and currency owned by Aramo-Stiftung.

Vesting Order 10746, dated February 24, 1948, is hereby amended as follows and not otherwise:

By deleting from Exhibit A, attached thereto, and by reference made a part thereof, the certificate Nos. NYC 756894/5 set forth with respect to shares of common stock of General Electric Company, and substituting therefor the certificate Nos. NYC 746894/5.

All other provisions of said Vesting Order 10746 and all actions taken by or on behalf of the Attorney General of the United States in reliance thereon, pursuant thereto and under the authority thereof are hereby ratified and confirmed.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on June 1, 1948.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] DAVID L. BAZELON,
Assistant Attorney General,
Director, Office of Alien Property.

[F. R. Doc. 48-5946; Filed, July 1, 1948; 8:53 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 11334]

AUGUST SCHÖN ET AL.

In re: Trust agreement dated February 19, 1937, between August Schön, settlor, and William J. Topken and Philip F. Farley, co-trustees. File No. D-28-10575-G-1.

Under the authority of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, Executive Order 9193, as amended, and Executive Order 9788, and pursuant to law, after investigation, it is hereby found:

1. That August Schön, also known as August Schoen, and Josepha Schön, also known as Josepha Schoen, whose last known address is Germany, are residents of Germany and nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany);

2. That the issue, names unknown, of August Schön, also known as August Schoen, who there is reasonable cause to believe are residents of Germany, are nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany);

3. That the City of Huttisheim, Germany, is a political sub-division of a designated enemy country (Germany);

4. That all right, title, interest and claim of any kind or character whatsoever of the persons, and each of them identified in subparagraphs 1 and 2 hereof, and the City of Huttisheim in and to and arising out of or under that certain trust agreement dated February 19, 1937, by and between August Schön (also known as August Schoen) and William J. Topken and Philip F. Farley, presently being administered by William J. Topken and Philip F. Farley, trustees, 250 Park Avenue, New York 17, New York,

is property within the United States owned or controlled by, payable or deliverable to, held on behalf of or on account of, or owing to, or which is evidence of ownership or control by, the aforesaid nationals and a political subdivision of a designated enemy country (Germany);

and it is hereby determined:

5. That to the extent that the persons identified in subparagraph 1 hereof and the issue, names unknown, of August Schön, also known as August Schoen, are not within a designated enemy country, the national interest of the United States requires that such persons be treated as nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany).

All determinations and all action required by law, including appropriate consultation and certification, having been made and taken, and, it being deemed necessary in the national interest,

There is hereby vested in the Attorney General of the United States the property described above, to be held, used, administered, liquidated, sold or otherwise dealt with in the interest of and for the benefit of the United States.

The terms "national" and "designated enemy country" as used herein shall have the meanings prescribed in section 10 of Executive Order 9193, as amended.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on June 1, 1948.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] DAVID L. BAZELON,
Assistant Attorney General,
Director, Office of Alien Property.

[F. R. Doc. 48 5926; Filed, July 1, 1948; 8:51 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 11407]

JOSEPH J. REITER

In re: Estate of Joseph J. Reiter, deceased. File D-28-3526; E. T. sec. 5708.

Under the authority of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, Executive Order 9193, as amended, and Executive Order 9788, and pursuant to law, after investigation, it is hereby found:

1. That Anton Ahrling and Albert Fehrenbach, whose last known address is Germany, are residents of Germany and nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany);

2. That the sum of $189.17 was paid to the Alien Property Custodian by Agnes A. Reiter and Marie Reiter Werner, co-administratrices of the estate of Joseph J. Reiter, deceased;

3. That the said sum of $189.17 was accepted by the Alien Property Custodian on October 8, 1946, pursuant to the Trading with the Enemy Act, as amended;

4. That the said sum of $189.17 is presently in the possession of the Attorney General of the United States and was property within the United States owned or controlled by, payable or deliverable to, held on behalf of or on account of, or owing to, or which was evidence of ownership or control by, the aforesaid nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany);

and it is hereby determined:

5. That to the extent that the persons named in subparagraph 1 hereof are not within a designated enemy country, the national interest of the United States requires that such persons be treated as nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany).

All determinations and all action required by law, including appropriate consultation and certification, having been made and taken, and, it being deemed necessary in the national interest,

There is hereby vested in the Attorney General of the United States the property described above, to be held, used, administered, liquidated, sold or

otherwise dealt with in the interest of and for the benefit of the United States.

This vesting order is issued nunc pro tunc to confirm the vesting of the said property by acceptance as aforesaid.

The terms "national" and "designated enemy country" as used herein shall have the meanings prescribed in section 10 of Executive Order 9193, as amended.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on June 10, 1948.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] DAVID L. BAZELON,
Assistant Attorney General,
Director, Office of Alien Property.

[F. R. Doc. 48-5927; Filed, July 1, 1948; 8:51 a. m.]

[Return Order 124 Amdt.]

MAKA GIBU

Return Order No. 124, dated May 24, 1948, is hereby amended by correcting the amount payable to Maka Gibu, 1328 Peleula Lane, Honolulu, T. H., under Claim No. 11139, to read $1,564.13 instead of $665.82.

All other provisions of said Return Order No. 124 and all actions taken by or on behalf of the Attorney General of the United States in reliance thereon, pursuant thereto and under the authority thereof are hereby ratified and confirmed.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on June 28, 1948.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] HAROLD I. BAYNTON,
Deputy Director,
Office of Alien Property.

[F. R. Doc. 48-5949; Filed, July 1, 1948; 8:53 a. m.]

[Return Order 147]

ERICH HAUSDORF

Having considered the claim set forth below and having issued a determination allowing the claim which is incorporated by reference herein and filed herewith,

It is ordered, That the claimed property, described below and in the determination, including all royalties accrued thereunder and all damages and profits recoverable for past infringement thereof, be returned after adequate provision for taxes and conservatory expenses:

Claimant and claim No.	Notice of intention to return published	Property
Erich Hausdorf, Ottawa, Canada. 5784.	May 20, 1948 (13 F. R. 2733).	Property described in Vesting Order No. 201 (8 F. R. 625, January 16, 1943), relating to United States Letters Patent Nos. 2,134,084 and 2,187,236. This return shall not be deemed to include the rights of any licensees under the above patents.

Appropriate documents and papers effectuating this order will issue.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on June 28, 1948.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] HAROLD I. BAYNTON,
Deputy Director.
Office of Alien Property.

[F. R. Doc. 48-5947; Filed, July 1, 1948; 8:53 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 11426]

FUTABA ISHII AND CHARLES ISHII

In re: Stocks, bonds, bank accounts, claim and certain tangible personal property owned by Futaba Ishii, also known as Futaba Nakashima Ishii and by Charles Ishii, also known as Charles Chuhei Ishii, and as Chas. Ishii.

Under the authority of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, Executive Order 9193, as amended, and Executive Order 9788, and pursuant to law, after investigation, it is hereby found:

1. That Futaba Ishii, also known as Futaba Nakashima Ishii and Charles Ishii, also known as Charles Chuhei Ishii and as Chas. Ishii, whose last known addresses are Japan, are residents of Japan and nationals of a designated enemy country (Japan);

2. That the property described as follows:

a. Two hundred (200) shares of $100.00 par value preferred capital stock of Missouri Pacific Railroad Company, Missouri Pacific Building, St. Louis, Missouri, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Missouri, evidenced by certificates numbered 49041 and 49042, for one hundred (100) shares each, registered in the name of Futaba Ishii, together with all declared and unpaid dividends thereon,

b. Two (2) United States Defense Bonds, Series E, of $50.00 face value, bearing the numbers L 373414E and L 4900867E, dated December 1, 1941, and February 1, 1942, respectively, registered in the name of Futaba Ishii, together with any and all rights thereunder and thereto,

c. That certain debt or other obligation owing to Charles Ishii, also known as Charles Chuhei Ishii and as Chas. Ishii, by Bank of America National Trust and Savings Association, Santa Maria, California, arising out of a checking account, entitled Charles Ishii DBA El Amigo Co., and any and all rights to demand, enforce and collect the same,

d. That certain debt or other obligation owing to Charles Ishii, also known as Charles Chuhei Ishii and as Chas. Ishii by Bank of America National Trust and Savings Association, Santa Maria, California, arising out of a checking account, entitled Charles Ishii Bank of America Dividends, and any and all rights to demand, enforce and collect the same,

e. Twenty-five (25) shares of $12.50 par value common capital stock of Bank of America National Trust and Savings Association, 300 Montgomery St., San Francisco, California, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of California, evidenced by certificate numbered A 86566 for fifteen (15) shares and certificate numbered G 12346 for ten (10) shares, registered in the name of Chas. Ishii, together with all declared and unpaid dividends thereon,

f. Cash in the amount of $1,500.00 received by the Office of Alien Property Custodian, from Bank of America National Trust and Savings Association, and presently in the custody of the Attorney General of the United States, in account number 039-011-031,

g. All that certain tangible personal property owned by the individuals named in paragraph 1 above, and presently located in safe deposit box No. 22 at the Bank of America National Trust and Savings Association, Santa Maria, California, including particularly but not limited to two diamond rings, and

h. That certain debt or other obligation of Bank of America National Trust and Savings Association, Santa Maria, California, arising out of a savings account, account number 4602, entitled Thomas Ishii by Charles Ishii, and any and all rights to demand, enforce and collect the same,

is property within the United States owned or controlled by, payable or deliverable to, held on behalf of or on account of, or owing to, or which is evidence of ownership or control by, Futaba Ishii, also known as Futaba Nakashima Ishii and by Charles Ishii, also known as Charles Chuhei Ishii, and as Chas. Ishii, the aforesaid nationals of a designated enemy country (Japan);

and it is hereby determined:

3. That to the extent that the persons named in subparagraph 1 hereof are not within a designated enemy country, the national interest of the United States requires that such persons be treated as nationals of a designated enemy country (Japan).

All determinations and all action required by law, including appropriate consultation and certification, having been made and taken, and it being deemed necessary in the national interest,

There is hereby vested in the Attorney General of the United States the property described above, to be held, used, administered, liquidated, sold or otherwise dealt with in the interest of and for the benefit of the United States.

The terms "national" and "designated enemy country" as used herein shall have the meanings prescribed in section 10 of Executive Order 9193, as amended.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on June 10, 1948.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] DAVID L. BAZELON,
Assistant Attorney General,
Director, Office of Alien Property.

[F. R. Doc. 48-5931; Filed, July 1, 1948; 8:51 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 11411]

BERTHA STELTZ AND OLD NATIONAL BANK

In re: Indenture of trust between Bertha Steltz and Old National Bank in Evansville, trustee, dated February 18, 1926. File No. D-28-4422; E. T. sec. 1198.

Under the authority of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, Executive Order 9193, as amended, and Executive Order 9788, and pursuant to law, after investigation, it is hereby found:

1. That Amanda Von Rudt, whose last known address is Germany, is a resident of Germany and a national of a designated enemy country (Germany);

2. That all right, title, interest and claim of any kind or character whatsoever of the person identified in subparagraph 1 herein in and to and arising out of or under that certain trust agreement dated February 18, 1926, by and between Bertha Steltz and Old National Bank in Evansville, Evansville, Indiana, and presently being administered by the Old National Bank in Evansville, Evansville, Indiana,

is property within the United States owned or controlled by, payable or deliverable to, held on behalf of or on account of, or owing to, or which is evidence of ownership or control by, the aforesaid national of a designated enemy country (Germany);

and it is hereby determined:

3. That to the extent that the person named in subparagraph 1 hereof is not within a designated enemy country, the national interest of the United States requires that such person be treated as a national of a designated enemy country (Germany).

All determinations and all action required by law, including appropriate consultation and certification, having been made and taken, and, it being deemed necessary in the national interest,

There is hereby vested in the Attorney General of the United States the property described above, to be held, used, administered, liquidated, sold or otherwise dealt with in the interest of and for the benefit of the United States.

The terms "national" and "designated enemy country" as used herein shall have the meanings prescribed in section 10 of Executive Order 9193, as amended.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on June 10, 1948.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] DAVID L. BAZELON,
Assistant Attorney General,
Director, Office of Alien Property.

[F. R. Doc. 48-5928; Filed, July 1, 1948; 8:51 a. m.]

[Return Order 150]

FISCHEL MOKOTOFF

Having considered the claim set forth below and having issued a determination allowing the claim, which is incorporated by reference herein and filed herewith,

It is ordered, That the claimed property, described below and in the determination, be returned, subject to any increase or decrease resulting from the administration thereof prior to return, and after adequate provision for taxes and conservatory expenses:

Claimant and claim No.	Notice of intention to return published	Property
Fischel Mokotoff, Miami, Fla: 1601..	May 19, 1948 (13 F. R. 2705).....	$407.41 in the Treasury of the United States.

Appropriate documents and papers effectuating this order will issue.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on June 28, 1948.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] DAVID L. BAZELON,
Assistant Attorney General,
Director, Office of Alien Property.

[F. R. Doc. 48-5948; Filed, July 1, 1948; 8:53 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 11413]

MARIE WAGNER

In re: Estate of Marie Wagner, formerly incompetent, now deceased. File D-28-12095; E. T. sec. 16308.

Under the authority of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, Executive Order 9193, as amended, and Executive Order 9788, and pursuant to law, after investigation, it is hereby found:

1. That Margarete B. Schwalbe, Reinhard Burghold and Hans Flemmig, whose last known address is Germany, are residents of Germany and nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany);

2. That the sum of $1703.37 was paid to the Attorney General of the United States by David J. A. Hayes, Administrator of the Estate of Marie Wagner, formerly incompetent, now deceased;

3. That the sum of $1703.37 was accepted by the Attorney General of the United States on March 19, 1948, pursuant to the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended;

4. That the said sum of $1703.37 is presently in the possession of the Attorney General of the United States and was property within the United States owned or controlled by, payable or deliverable to, held on behalf of or on account of, or owing to, or which was evidence of ownership or control by the aforesaid nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany);

and it is hereby determined:

5. That to the extent that the persons named in subparagraph 1 hereof are not within a designated enemy country, the national interest of the United States requires that such persons be treated as nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany).

All determinations and all action required by law, including appropriate consultation and certification, having been made and taken, and, it being deemed necessary in the national interest,

There is hereby vested in the Attorney General of the United States the property described above, to be held, used, administered, liquidated, sold or otherwise dealt with in the interest of and for the benefit of the United States.

This vesting order is issued nunc pro tunc to confirm the vesting of the said property by acceptance as aforesaid.

The terms "national" and "designated enemy country" as used herein shall have the meanings prescribed in section 10 of Executive Order 9193, as amended.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on June 10, 1948.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] DAVID L. BAZELON,
Assistant Attorney General,
Director, Office of Alien Property.

[F. R. Doc. 48-5929; Filed, July 1, 1948; 8:51 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 11420]

EXPORTKREDITBANK A. G.

In re: Bank account owned by Exportkreditbank A. G. F-28-180-E-2.

Under the authority of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, Executive Order 9193, as amended, and Executive Order 9788, and pursuant to law, after investigation, it is hereby found:

1. That Exportkreditbank A. G., the last known address of which is Kanonierstr. 17/20 Berlin W8, Germany, is a corporation, organized under the laws of Germany, and which has or, since the effective date of Executive Order 8389, as amended, has had its principal place of business in Berlin, Germany and is a national of a designated enemy country (Germany);

2. That the property described as follows: That certain debt or other obligation owing to Exportkreditbank A. G., by The Chase National Bank, 18 Pine Street, New York, New York, arising out of a custody account, entitled Exportkreditbank Cash Custody Account, maintained at the aforesaid bank, and any and all rights to demand, enforce and collect the same,

is property within the United States owned or controlled by, payable or deliverable to, held on behalf of or on account of, or owing to, or which is evidence of ownership or control by, the aforesaid national of a designated enemy country (Germany);

and it is hereby determined:

3. That to the extent that the person named in subparagraph 1 hereof is not within a designated enemy country, the national interest of the United States requires that such person be treated as a national of a designated enemy country (Germany).

All determinations and all action required by law, including appropriate consultation and certification, having been

made and taken, and, it being deemed necessary in the national interest,

There is hereby vested in the Attorney General of the United States the property described above, to be held, used, administered, liquidated, sold or otherwise dealt with in the interest of and for the benefit of the United States.

The terms "national" and "designated enemy country" as used herein shall have the meanings prescribed in section 10 of Executive Order 9193, as amended.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on June 10, 1948.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] DAVID L. BAZELON,
Assistant Attorney General,
Director, Office of Alien Property.

[F. R. Doc. 48-5930; Filed, July 1, 1948; 8:51 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 11451]

CHIYOSHI KENMOTSU

In re: Rights of Chiyoshi Kenmotsu, a/k/a Tsuyoshi Kenmotsu, under insurance contract. File No. F-39-4627-H-1.

Under the authority of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, Executive Order 9193, as amended, and Executive Order 9788, and pursuant to law, after investigation, it is hereby found:

1. That Chiyoshi a/k/a Tsuyoshi Kenmotsu, whose last known address is Japan, is a resident of Japan and a national of a designated enemy country (Japan);

2. That the net proceeds due or to become due under a contract of insurance evidenced by policy No. CWS-390829, issued by the California-Western States Life Insurance Company, Sacramento, California, to Junji Kenmotsu, together with the right to demand, receive and collect said net proceeds,

is property within the United States owned or controlled by, payable or deliverable to, held on behalf of, or on account of, or owing to, or which is evidence of ownership or control by, the aforesaid national of a designated enemy country (Japan);

and it is hereby determined:

3. That to the extent that the person named in subparagraph 1 hereof is not within a designated enemy country, the national interest of the United States requires that such person be treated as a national of a designated enemy country (Japan).

All determinations and all action required by law, including appropriate consultation and certification, having been made and taken, and, it being deemed necessary in the national interest,

There is hereby vested in the Attorney General of the United States the property described above, to be held, used, administered, liquidated, sold or otherwise dealt with in the interest of and for the benefit of the United States.

The terms "national" and "designated enemy country" as used herein shall have the meanings prescribed in section 10 of Executive Order 9193, as amended.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on June 21, 1948.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] DAVID L. BAZELON,
Assistant Attorney General,
Director, Office of Alien Property.

[F. R. Doc. 48-5932; Filed, July 1, 1948; 8:51 a. m.]

LES USINES DE MELLE ET AL.

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO RETURN VESTED PROPERTY

Pursuant to section 32 (f) of the Trading with the Enemy Act, as amended, notice is hereby given of intention to return, on or after 30 days from the date of publication hereof, the following property located in Washington, D. C., including all royalties accrued thereunder and all damages and profits recoverable for past infringement thereof, after adequate provision for taxes and conservatory expenses:

Claimant	Claim No.	Property
Les Usines de Melle Saint-Leger-les Melle Deux-Sevres Department France.	3781	Property described in Vesting Order No. 666 (8 F. R. 4995, April 17, 1943) relating to United States Letters Patent Nos. 2,230,318 and 2,063,223; property described in Vesting Order No. 2491 (8 F. R. 16340, December 4, 1943) relating to United States Letters Patent No. 2,054,736.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on June 28, 1948.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] HAROLD I. BAYNTON,
Deputy Director,
Office of Alien Property.

[F. R. Doc. 48-5950; Filed, July 1, 1948; 8:53 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 11453]

BERTHA SCHNEIDER

In re: Estate of Bertha Schneider, deceased. File No. D-28-12179; E. T. sec. 16396.

Under the authority of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, Executive Order 9193, as amended, and Executive Order 9788, and pursuant to law, after investigation, it is hereby found:

1. That Pauline Gluck, Louise Lengerer, Christopher Bader, Klara Vohrenger, Wilhelm Reiff, Johanna Vollmer, Emma Vollmer, whose last known address is Germany, are residents of Germany and nationals of a designated country (Germany);

2. That the issue, names unknown, of Pauline Gluck; the issue, names unknown, of Louise Lengerer; the issue, names unknown, of Christopher Bader; the issue, names unknown, of Klara Vohrenger; the issue, names unknown, of Wilhelm Reiff; the issue, names unknown, of Johanna Vollmer; and the issue, names unknown, of Emma Vollmer, who there is reasonable cause to believe are residents of Germany, are nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany);

3. That all right, title, interest and claim of any kind or character whatsoever of the persons identified in subparagraphs 1 and 2 hereof in and to the estate of Bertha Schneider, deceased, is property payable or deliverable to, or claimed by, the aforesaid nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany);

4. That such property is in the process of administration by Louise Hill and Mrs. Sophie Mailander Renneberg as Executrices, acting under the judicial supervision of the Surrogate's Court of Ulster County, New York;

and it is hereby determined:

5. That to the extent that the persons named in subparagraph 1 hereof and the issue, names unknown, of Pauline Gluck; the issue, names unknown of Louise Lengerer; the issue, names unknown, of Christopher Bader; the issue, names unknown, of Klara Vohrenger; the issue, names unknown, of Wilhelm Reiff, the issue, names unknown, of Johanna Vollmer; and the issue, names known, of Emma Vollmer, are not within a designated enemy country, the national interest of the United States requires that such persons be treated as nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany).

All determinations and all action required by law, including appropriate consultation and certification, having been made and taken, and, it being deemed necessary in the national interest,

There is hereby vested in the Attorney General of the United States the property described above, to be held, used, administered, liquidated, sold or otherwise dealt with in the interest of and for the benefit of the United States.

The terms "national" and "designated enemy country" as used herein shall have the meanings prescribed in section 10 of Executive Order 9193, as amended.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on June 21, 1948.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] DAVID L. BAZELON,
Assistant Attorney General,
Director, Office of Alien Property.

[F. R. Doc. 48-5933; Filed, July 1, 1948; 8:51 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 11454]

CARL SCHNEIDER

In re: Estate of Carl Schneider, deceased. File No. D-28-12318; E. T. sec. 16523).

Under the authority of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, Executive Order 9193, as amended, and Executive Order 9788, and pursuant to law, after investigation, it is hereby found:

1. That August Schneider, Albert Schneider, Franz Schneider, Paulina Schneider, Anna Schneider, Marie Schneider and Ida Schneider, whose last known address is Germany, are residents

of Germany and nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany);

2. That the sum of $103.30 was paid to the Attorney General of the United States by John P. Cullinane, administrator c. t. a. of the estate of Carl Schneider, deceased;

3. That the said sum of $103.30 was accepted by the Attorney General of the United States on April 29, 1948 pursuant to the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended;

4. That the sum of $103.30 is presently in the possession of the Attorney General of the United States and was property within the United States owned or controlled by, payable or deliverable to, held on behalf of or on account of, or owing to, or which was evidence of ownership or control by, the aforesaid nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany);

and it is hereby determined:

5. That to the extent that the persons named in subparagraph 1 hereof are not within a designated enemy country, the national interest of the United States requires that such persons be treated as nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany).

All determinations and all action required by law, including appropriate consultation and certification, having been made and taken, and, it being deemed necessary in the national interest,

There is hereby vested in the Attorney General of the United States the property described above, to be held, used, administered, liquidated, sold or otherwise dealt with in the interest of and for the benefit of the United States.

This vesting order is issued nunc pro tunc to confirm the vesting of the said property by acceptance as aforesaid.

The terms "national" and "designated enemy country" as used herein shall have the meanings prescribed in section 10 of Executive Order 9193, as amended.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on June 21, 1948.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] DAVID L. BAZELON,
Assistant Attorney General,
Director, Office of Alien Property.

[F. R. Doc. 48-5934; Filed, July 1, 1948; 8:51 a. m.]

SIMON MISSOTEN

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO RETURN VESTED PROPERTY

Pursuant to section 32 (f) of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, notice is hereby given of intention to return, on or after 30 days from the date of publication hereof, the following property located in Washington, D. C., including all royalties accrued thereunder and all damages and profits recoverable for past infringement thereof, after adequate provision for taxes and conservatory expenses:

Claimant	Claim No.	Property
Simon Missoten	6943	Property described in Vesting Order No. 675 (8 F. R. 5029 April 17, 1943) relating to United States Letters Patent No. 2,163,207.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on June 28, 1948.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] HAROLD I. BAYNTON,
Deputy Director,
Office of Alien Property.

[F. R. Doc. 48-5951; Filed, July 1, 1948; 8:53 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 11467]

MULLER AND WETZIG

In re: Debt owing to Muller and Wetzig. F-28-7877-C-1.

Under the authority of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, Executive Order 9193, as amended, and Executive Order 9788, and pursuant to law, after investigation, it is hereby found:

1. That Muller and Wetzig, the last known address of which is Nicolaistr 15-Dresden 16, Germany, is a corporation, partnership, association or other business organization, organized under the laws of Germany, and which has or, since the effective date of Executive Order 8389, as amended, has had its principal place of business in Dresden, Germany, and is a national of a designated enemy country (Germany);

2. That the property described as follows: That certain debt or other obligation owing to Muller and Wetzig, by Medo Photo Supply Corp., 15 West 47th Street, New York, New York, in the amount of $6,644.00, as of December 31, 1945, together with any and all accruals thereto, and any and all rights to demand, enforce and collect the same,

is property within the United States owned or controlled by, payable or deliverable to, held on behalf of or on account of, or owing to, or which is evidence of ownership or control by, the aforesaid national of a designated enemy country (Germany);

and it is hereby determined:

3. That to the extent that the person named in subparagraph 1 hereof is not within a designated enemy country, the national interest of the United States requires that such person be treated as a national of a designated enemy country (Germany).

All determinations and all action required by law, including appropriate consultation and certification, having been made and taken, and, it being deemed necessary in the national interest,

There is hereby vested in the Attorney General of the United States the property described above, to be held, used, administered, liquidated, sold or otherwise dealt with in the interest of and for the benefit of the United States.

The terms "national" and "designated enemy country" as used herein shall have the meanings prescribed in section 10 of Executive Order 9193, as amended.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on June 21, 1948.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] DAVID L. BAZELON,
Assistant Attorney General,
Director, Office of Alien Property.

[F. R. Doc. 48-5935; Filed, July 1, 1948; 8:51 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 11468]

HICHITARO NISHIKAWA

In re: Bank account owned by Hichitaro Nishikawa, also known as H. Nishikawa. F-39-6320-C-1.

Under the authority of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, Executive Order 9193, as amended, and Executive Order 9788, and pursuant to law, after investigation, it is hereby found:

1. That Hichitaro Nishikawa, also known as H. Nishikawa, whose last known address is Yabashi, Suzuka, Mie, Japan, is a resident of Japan and a national of a designated enemy country (Japan);

2. That the property described as follows: That certain debt or other obligation owing to Hichitaro Nishikawa, also known as H. Nishikawa, by Bank of America National Trust and Savings Association, 300 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, California, arising out of a savings account, Account Number 4473, maintained at the main San Jose, California, branch office of the aforesaid bank, and any and all rights to demand, enforce and collect the same,

is property within the United States owned or controlled by, payable or deliverable to, held on behalf of, or on account of, or owing to, or which is evidence of ownership or control by, the aforesaid national of a designated enemy country (Japan);

and it is hereby determined:

3. That to the extent that the person named in subparagraph 1 hereof is not within a designated enemy country, the national interest of the United States requires that such person be treated as a national of a designated enemy country (Japan).

All determinations and all action required by law, including appropriate consultation and certification, having been made and taken, and, it being deemed necessary in the national interest,

There is hereby vested in the Attorney General of the United States the property described above, to be held, used, administered, liquidated, sold or otherwise dealt with in the interest of and for the benefit of the United States.

The terms "national" and "designated enemy country" as used herein shall have the meanings prescribed in section 10 of Executive Order 9193, as amended.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on June 21, 1948.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] DAVID L. BAZELON,
Assistant Attorney General,
Director, Office of Alien Property.

[F. R. Doc. 48-5936; Filed, July 1, 1948; 8:52 a. m.]

MRS. NAKA SATO ET AL.

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO RETURN VESTED PROPERTY

Pursuant to section 32 (f) of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, notice is hereby given of intention to return, on or after 30 days from the date of publication hereof the following property, located in the Treasury of the United States, Washington, D. C., subject to any increase or decrease resulting from the administration of such property prior to return and after adequate provision for taxes and conservatory expenses:

Claimant	Claim No.	Property
Mrs. Naka Sato,[1] 1421-F Elm St., Honolulu 46, T. H.	9087	$1,348.23
Seisho Shimabukuro, 1301 Gulick Ave., Honolulu 45, T. H.	9095	1,395.29
Kishino Shimada or Tsuneichi Shimada, P. O. Box 129, Kipapa No. 1, Wahiawa, Oahu, T. H.	9096	628.79
Katsuji Shiraishi, 922-A Eu Lane, Honolulu, T. H.	9098	1,047.28
Riyo Sugiyama, 1143 Akolea Pl. Honolulu, T. H.	9103	316.26
Chika Sunouchi, 697 South King st., Honolulu, T. H.	9104	57.30
Henry T. Suzuki, 1145 Akolea Pl., Honolulu, T. H.	9106	607.09
Norimatsu Takasawa, P. O. Box 33, Wahiawa, Oahu, T. H.	9109	501.52
Jinsuke Tanaka, guardian of Hisako Dowling (formerly Hisako Tanaka), P. O. Box 25, Pearl City, Oahu, T. H.	9111	1,002.50
Yoshitaro Tanaka, 603 North School St., Honolulu 7, T. H.	9112	469.62
Mrs. Hanayo Taniguchi or Saburo Taniguchi, 62 Funchal St., Honolulu, T. H.	9113	519.59
Haru Takenaka, 823 South Queen St., Honolulu, T. H.	9115	412.44
Ninoyo Tanaka, 603 North School St., Honolulu, T. H.	9117	376.58
Shigemi Tanaka or Yone Tanaka, 3348 Kaunaoa St., Honolulu, T. H.	9119	2,008.00
Teruko Tanaka or Shigo Tanaka, 632 Winant St., Honolulu 35, T. H.	9120	605.45
Matasaburo Tokunaga or Tama Tokunaga, 2880-C Loi St., Honolulu, T. H.	9125	257.27
Shizue Toyota, Punaluu, Oahu, T. H.	9126	399.74
Shizuko Tsuda, 619 Libby St., Route No. 35, Honolulu, T. H.	9128	806.24
Sosuke Tsukada, 1026 Kemole Lane, Honolulu, T. H.	9131	877.84
Yonezo Tsudano or Tome Tsukano, 1220 Lisbon St., Honolulu 53, T. H.	9132	801.20
Shichishiro Watanabe, 847 Manalo St., Honolulu, T. H.	9137	749.01
Waka Yamada, 507 McNeill St., Honolulu 35, T. H.	9140	2,125.55
S. Yamamoto, 2105 Beretania St., Honolulu, T. H.	9143	2,094.38
Mitoyo Yamana,[2] 1603 Kamohoalii St., Honolulu, T. H.	9144	636.79
Yojiro Yamashina or R. Yamashina, 1438 J. Chung Hoon Lane, Honolulu, T. H.	9146	505.75
Saku Yasumura, 2567 South King St., Honolulu 36, T. H.	9148	2,428.82
Mrs. Sumie Yokoyama, 1931 10th Ave., care of Setsumi Yokoyama Honolulu, T. H.	9149	3,438.14
Mrs. Kisano Yukinaga, 736 Hausten St., Honolulu 36, T. H.	9153	668.45
Otohachi Akimoto, 1910-A Huina St., Honolulu, T. H.	9280	434.44
Takeshi Ansai, 3395 Hardesty St., Honolulu, T. H.	9281	831.51
Tsurue Arakawa, a/k/a Tsuruye Arakawa, 904-A Kaheka Lane, Honolulu, T. H.	9283	$243.43
Toyokichi Enomoto and Haru Enomoto, P. O. Box 288, Waipahu, Oahu, T. H.	9288	2,414.52
Hogo Fuchino, 127 Kaloko Lane, Honolulu 23, T. H.	9289	7,094.62
Oishi Fukuda or Kyoichi Fukuda, 2834 Winam Ave., Honolulu, T. H.	9293	1,021.51
H. Hadano, 1810 Kalani St., Honolulu, T. H.	9295	3,261.70
Hisaji Hadano, 1810 Kalani St., Honolulu, T. H.	9296	730.88
Kuichi Hamada or Yutaka Hamada, P. O. Box P, Waipahu, Oahu, T. H.	9297	314.76
Yoshi Hamada, 1547 Nuuanu St., Honolulu, T. H.	9299	1,975.98
Nobu Hiroshige, Waialua, Oahu, T. H.	9306	726.06
Koichi Iida, guardian of Mizuo Iida, 1920 Pauoa Rd., Honolulu, T. H.	9311	112.18
Shojiro Kanomata, 2814 Waialae Ave., Honolulu, T. H.	9320	262.82
Shinichiro Koide, 437 Kaiwiula St., Honolulu, T. H.	9323	557.42
Matao Matono, P. O. Box 193, Wahiawa, Oahu, T. H.	9329	1,111.28
Motojuro Murakami,[3] 1726 Mott-Smith Dr., Honolulu 25, T. H.	9331	1,798.42
Hisano Nakabayashi (nee Hisano Kagawa), 2985 Koali Rd., Honolulu 36, T. H.	9332	952.57
Hideo Okada, P. O. Box 63, Aiea, Oahu, T. H.	9335	958.38
Daikichi Okubo or Masuno Okubo, 1255-D Aala Lane, Honolulu 18, T. H.	9336	1,080.81
Shinzo Osumi or Tame Osumi, 2018 Pahukui St., Honolulu, T. H.	9337	1,025.43
Yoshitaro Sato, P. O. Box 157, Ewa, Oahu, T. H.	9341	1,009.55
Yoshitaro Sato and Sakae Sato, 821-D Lehua Ave., Pearl City, Oahu, T. H.	9342	1,222.59
Shigeru Saida, 750 10th Ave., Honolulu 32, T. H.	9343	322.41
Masuzo Toyama, 912-M Austin Lane, Honolulu, T. H.	9351	1,341.36
T. Yamamoto, 1733 Huli St., Honolulu, T. H.	9356	608.67
Jotetsu Yashiro, 1108 Peterson Lane, Honolulu, T. H.	9357	1,03[illegible]22
Chitose Kawamoto (nee Chitose Ikoda), 1286-A Nuuanu St., Honolulu, T. H.	11061	1,015.22
Mitsukichi Ideda, 968-F Akepo Lane, Honolulu, T. H.	11062	1,925.60
Kama Inafuku, P. O. Box 12, Waipahu, Oahu, T. H.	11063	698.43
Chikasada Inouye, 3244 Winam Ave., Honolulu, T. H.	11064	410.18
Masayuki Maeda, P. O. Box 33, Robinson No. 1, Wahiawa, Oahu, T. H.	11098	1,187.60
Katsutaro Makino, 925-A Coolidge St., Honolulu 36, T. H.	11100	1,034.35
Kura Maruyama, P. O. Box 916 Wahiawa, Oahu, T. H.	11101	1,024.08
Roku Murakami, guardian of Fusayo Murakami, 121 Christley Lane, Honolulu, T. H.	11105	707.66
Iwazo Nitta, P. O. Box M, Waipahu, Oahu, T. H.	11107	817.52
Soyomon Nakauyo, 665 Lana Lane, Honolulu 13, T. H.	11111	619.60
Asasuke Nakamura or Eichi Nakamura, 2704 Nakookoo St., Honolulu 36, T. H.	11116	647.95
Taminosuke Okinaka, 1317 Konia St., Honolulu, T. H.	11121	2,629.53
Toyokichi Sakamoto, P. O. Box 782, Waipahu, Oahu, T. H.	11127	711.12
Mon Sato, 1807 Homerule St., Honolulu, T. H.	11128	845.24
Chiyosuke Shimizu or Asaichi Ogawa, 1738 Naio St., Honolulu, T. H.	11130	2,566.27
Matsuno Fujinaka, 1377 Oili Rd., Honolulu, T. H.	11136	1,004.75
Toshiko Hanzawa (nee Toshiko Takaki) or Rin Takaki, 1021-C 7th Ave., Honolulu, T. H.	11141	544.24
Kiya Haruki, 1040 Puikham St., Honolulu, T. H.	11143	500.00
Haru Maeda, P. O. Box 33, Robinson No. 1, Wahiawa, Oahu, T. H.	11145	1,750.35
Kuramatsu Murata, 1608 McGrew Lane, Honolulu, T. H.	11147	1,163.80
Kazuto Murata, 1521 Wai Lane, Honolulu, T. H.	11148	1,277.79
Mrs. Roku Murakami, guardian of Phyllis Yukuyo Murakami (now married name Sekiya), 121 Christley Lane, Honolulu, T. H.	11149	688.06
Ginuomon Murakami or Roku Murakami, 121 Christley Lane, Honolulu, T. H.	11152	1,244.56
Mrs. Sona Matsumoto or Mrs. Masako Kodama, 2907 Pacific Heights Rd., Honolulu 23, T. H.	11153	261.81
Hisa Murakami or Iemon Murakami, Waikane, Kaneohe, Oahu, T. H.	11161	$1,363.90
Ito Nakamoto (nee Ito Murakami), Waianae, Oahu, T. H.	11163	543.27
Kaoru Oyama, 1684 Kalakaua Ave., Honolulu 19, T. H.	11164	2,881.81
Sakichi Shimono or Mrs. Kinuyo Shimono, 1112 Gulick Ave., Honolulu, T. H.	11166	6,937.99
Seisho Shiroma, 1212-E3 Richard Lane, Honolulu, T. H.	11168	949.56
Tomezo Sugahara or Toku Sugahara, Ewa Mill, Oahu, T. H.	11169	214.99
Kazuso Suzuki, 1555 Kaluwela Lane, Honolulu, T. H.	11170	1,168.47
Hisao Tamehiro, 523 Prospect St., Honolulu, T. H.	11173	2,856.36
Setsuko Tanabe[4] (formerly Setsuko Tanaka), P. O. Box 117, Wahiawa, Oahu, T. H.	11175	306.59
Yoshiaki Tanaka or K. Tanaka, 1779 Malanai St., Honolulu, T. H.	11177	357.53
Shinzo Tatomichi, 2220-A North School St., Honolulu, T. H.	11180	606.15
Mrs. Tsuruko Tatomichi,[5] New Mill Camp, Aiea, Oahu, T. H.	11181	640.65
Shima Toramoto,[6] 2859-F East Manoa Rd., Honolulu 15, T. H.	11182	200.30
Kame Teruya,[7] 1126 Printers Lane, Honolulu 53, T. H.	11183	611.05
Shichizo Uyemori or Yachi Uyemori, P. O. Box 62, Waipahu, Oahu, T. H.	11190	1,282.34
Masami Watanabe, Ewa, Oahu, T. H.	11192	393.89
Masami Watanabe or Mrs. Wasa Watanabe, Ewa, Oahu, T. H.	11193	1,169.14
Mrs. Wasa Watanabe, Ewa, Oahu, T. H.	11194	341.18
Mrs. Haru Yasumiishi, in care of Waialae Store, 4284 Waialae Rd., Honolulu, T. H.	11195	408.46
Chiyo Yamanaga, 1572 Kalakaua Ave., Honolulu, T. H.	11197	1,636.67
Hama Yamasaka (formerly Hama Kobayashi), 530 Winant St., Honolulu, T. H.	11198	291.60
Kumano Yamasaki, Box 264, Ewa, Oahu, T. H.	11199	1,348.45
Mutsuko Dantsuka, guardian of Hiroto Dantsuka, 1034 Kopke St., Honolulu, T. H.	11370	217.54
Mutsuko Dantsuka, guardian of Yoshio Dantsuka, 1034 Kopke St., Honolulu, T. H.	11371	232.11
Kiyoshi Endo, P. O. Box 63, Ewa, Oahu, T. H.	11374	1,005.08
Heiji Enomoto, Ewa, Oahu, T. H.	11376	822.57
Fuji Fujimoto, 989 South King St., Honolulu, T. H.	11377	4,728.62
Rika Hanaoka or Shizuko Kuniyoshi (nee Shizuko Hanaoka), 2084 Young St., Honolulu 27, T. H.	11389	202.80
Harue Ikebo, Kanoohe Post Office, Kanoohe, Oahu, T. H.	11394	311.40
Tsurukichi Kikuta, P. O. Box 304, Ewa, Oahu, T. H.	11400	445.65
Yukiko Kimura, 1325 Center St., Honolulu, T. H.	11401	1,507.04
Shizuko Mukaida (nee Shizuko Kohatsu), 1230-D University Ave., Honolulu, T. H.	11403	19.70
Kiyotsuchi Hiroe or Toshi Hiroe, Brodie No. 4 Camp, Hawaiian Pineapple Co., Ltd., Wahiawa, Oahu, T. H.	9305	2,524.55

[1] Or Tomozo Sato, deceased.
[2] Or Wakamatsu Yamana, deceased.
[3] Or Mrs. Kino Murakami, deceased.
[4] Or Toi Tanaka, deceased.
[5] Or Taizo Tatemichi, deceased.
[6] Or Goichi Toramoto, deceased.
[7] Or Yokichi Teruya, deceased.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on June 28, 1948.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] HAROLD I. BAYNTON,
Deputy Director,
Office of Alien Property.

[F. R. Doc. 48-5952; Filed, July 1, 1948; 8:53 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 11471]

ARTHUR M. PFAU

In re: Bank accounts owned by Arthur M. Pfau, also known as Arthur Martin Pfau, and as Arthur William Pfau. D-28-5361-E-1; D-28-5361-E-2.

Under the authority of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, Executive Order 9193, as amended, and Executive Order 9788, and pursuant to law, after investigation, it is hereby found:

1. That Arthur M. Pfau, also known as Arthur Martin Pfau, and as Arthur William Pfau, whose last known address is Germany, is a resident of Germany and a national of a designated enemy country (Germany);

2. That the property described as follows:

a. That certain debt or other obligation owing to Arthur M. Pfau, also known as Arthur Martin Pfau, and as Arthur William Pfau, by Industrial National Bank-Detroit, 4101 Fenkell Avenue, Detroit, Michigan, arising out of a savings account, account number 308380, entitled Arthur M. Pfau, maintained at the aforesaid bank, and any and all rights to demand, enforce and collect the same, and

b. That certain debt or other obligation owing to Arthur M. Pfau, also known as Arthur Martin Pfau, and as Arthur William Pfau, by The Detroit Bank, State and Griswold Streets, Detroit, Michigan, arising out of a savings account, account number 41668, entitled Arthur Martin Pfau, maintained at the Woodward-Milwaukee branch office of the aforesaid bank, located at 6438 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Michigan, and any and all rights to demand, enforce and collect the same,

is property within the United States owned or controlled by, payable or deliverable to, held on behalf of or on account of, or owing to, or which is evidence of ownership or control by, the aforesaid national of a designated enemy country (Germany);

and it is hereby determined:

3. That to the extent that the person named in subparagraph 1 hereof is not within a designated enemy country, the national interest of the United States requires that such person be treated as a national of a designated enemy country (Germany).

All determinations and all action required by law, including appropriate consultation and certification, having been made and taken, and, it being deemed necessary in the national interest,

There is hereby vested in the Attorney General of the United States the property described above, to be held, used, administered, liquidated, sold or otherwise dealt with in the interest of and for the benefit of the United States.

The terms "national" and "designated enemy country" as used herein shall have the meanings prescribed in section 10 of Executive Order 9193, as amended.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on June 21, 1948.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] DAVID L. BAZELON,
Assistant Attorney General,
Director, Office of Alien Property.

[F. R. Doc. 48-5937; Filed, July 1, 1948; 8:52 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 11473]

JOHANN SICHLER

In re: Bank account owned by Johann Sichler. F-28-28998-E-1.

Under the authority of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, Executive Order 9193, as amended, and Executive Order 9788, and pursuant to law, after investigation, it is hereby found:

1. That Johann Sichler, whose last known address is Schweppermann—Str. 25, Nuernberg, Germany, is a resident of Germany and a national of a designated enemy country (Germany);

2. That the property described as follows: That certain debt or other obligation owing to Johann Sichler, by The Lincoln Savings Bank of Brooklyn, 531 Broadway, Brooklyn 6, New York, arising out of a savings account, account number S-10664, entitled Johann Sichler, maintained at the aforesaid bank, and any and all rights to demand, enforce and collect the same.

is property within the United States owned or controlled by, payable or deliverable to, held on behalf of or on account of, or owing to, or which is evidence of ownership or control by, the aforesaid national of a designated enemy country (Germany);

and it is hereby determined:

3. That to the extent that the person named in subparagraph 1 hereof is not within a designated enemy country, the national interest of the United States requires that such person be treated as a national of a designated enemy country (Germany).

All determinations and all action required by law, including appropriate consultation and certification, having been made and taken, and, it being deemed necessary in the national interest,

There is hereby vested in the Attorney General of the United States the property described above, to be held, used, administered, liquidated, sold or otherwise dealt with in the interest of and for the benefit of the United States.

The terms "national" and "designated enemy country" as used herein shall have the meanings prescribed in section 10 of Executive Order 9193, as amended.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on June 21, 1948.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] DAVID L. BAZELON,
Assistant Attorney General,
Director, Office of Alien Property.

[F. R. Doc. 48-5938; Filed, July 1, 1948; 8:52 a. m.]

[Vesting order 11474]

KURT VON JOHNSON, ET AL.

In re: Bank account owned by the personal representatives, heirs, next of kin, legatees and distributees of Kurt Von Johnson, deceased. D-28-12357-E-1.

Under the authority of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, Executive Order 9193, as amended, and Executive Order 9788, and pursuant to law, after investigation, it is hereby found:

1. That the personal representatives, heirs, next of kin, legatees and distributees of Kurt Von Johnson, deceased, who there is reasonable cause to believe are residents of Germany, are nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany);

2. That the property described as follows: That certain debt or other obligation of The United States National Bank of Galveston, 2201, Market Street, Galveston, Texas, arising out of a savings account, account number 59876, entitled Kurt Von Johnson, maintained at the aforesaid bank, and any and all rights to demand, enforce and collect the same,

is property within the United States owned or controlled by, payable or deliverable to, held on behalf of or on account of, or owing to, or which is evidence of ownership or control by, the personal representatives, heirs, next of kin, legatees and distributees of Kurt Von Johnson, deceased, the aforesaid nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany);

and it is hereby determined:

3. That to the extent that the personal representatives, heirs, next of kin, legatees and distributees of Kurt Von Johnson, deceased, are not within a designated enemy country, the national interest of the United States requires that such persons be treated as nationals of a designated enemy country (Germany).

All determinations and all action required by law, including appropriate consultation and certification, having been made and taken, and, it being deemed necessary in the national interest,

There is hereby vested in the Attorney General of the United States the property described above, to be held, used, administered, liquidated, sold or otherwise dealt with in the interest of and for the benefit of the United States.

The terms "national" and "designated enemy country" as used herein shall have the meanings prescribed in section 10 of Executive Order 9193, as amended.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on June 21, 1948.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] DAVID L. BAZELON,
Assistant Attorney General,
Director, Office of Alien Property.

[F. R. Doc. 48-5939; Filed, July 1, 1948; 8:52 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 11475]

FRIEDRICH VON LILIENFELD

In re: Debt owing to Friedrich von Lilienfeld. F-28-28351-C-1.

Under the authority of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, Executive Order 9193, as amended, and Executive Order 9788, and pursuant to law, after investigation, it is hereby found:

1. That, Friedrich von Lilienfeld whose last known address is Mellien-

strasse 5, Thorn, Germany, is a resident of Germany and a national of a designated enemy country (Germany);

2. That the property described as follows: That certain debt or other obligation of The National City Bank of New York, 55 Wall Street, New York, New York, in the amount of $402.25, as of December 31, 1945, representing a portion of the Sundries (Insurable) Inactive Miscellaneous account of A/B Nordiska Foreningsbanken, Helsinki, Finland, maintained at the aforesaid The National City Bank of New York, and any and all accruals thereto, and any and all rights to demand, enforce and collect the same,

is property within the United States owned or controlled by, payable or deliverable to, held on behalf of or on account of, or owing to, or which is evidence of ownership or control by, Friedrich von Lilienfeld, the aforesaid national of a designated enemy country (Germany);

and it is hereby determined:

3. That to the extent that the person named in subparagraph 1 hereof is not within a designated enemy country, the national interest of the United States requires that such person be treated as a national of a designated enemy country (Germany).

All determinations and all action required by law, including appropriate consultation and certification, having been made and taken, and, it being deemed necessary in the national interest,

There is hereby vested in the Attorney General of the United States the property described above, to be held, used, administered, liquidated, sold or otherwise dealt with in the interest of and for the benefit of the United States.

The terms "national" and "designated enemy country" as used herein shall have the meanings prescribed in section 10 of Executive Order 9193, as amended.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on June 21, 1948;

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] DAVID L. BAZELON,
Assistant Attorney General,
Director, Office of Alien Property.

[F. R. Doc. 48-5940; Filed, July 1, 1948; 8:52 a. m.]

[Vesting Order 11551]

EMMA NAGORNY

In re: Debt owing to Emma Nagorny. F-28-29057-A-1.

Under the authority of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, Executive Order 9193, as amended, and Executive Order 9788, and pursuant to law, after investigation, it is hereby found:

1. That Emma Nagorny, whose last known address is Germany, is a resident of Germany and a national of a designated enemy country (Germany);

2. That the property described as follows: That certain debt or other obligation of The Court Square Mortgage-Loan Company, 123 Market Avenue South, Canton 2, Ohio, evidenced by a Negotiable Note numbered 5292 for $489.09, dated December 24, 1934, and any and all rights to demand, enforce and collect the aforesaid debt or other obligation, together with all rights in and under said note, including particularly the right to receive and present for payment those checks payable to the order of Emma Nagorny presently in the custody of the Trust Department of the Canton National Bank as Agent for the aforesaid The Court Square Mortgage-Loan Company, and any future payments on the aforesaid note,

is property within the United States owned or controlled by, payable or deliverable to, held on behalf of or on account of, or owing to, or which is evidence of ownership or control by, Emma Nagorny, the aforesaid national of a designated enemy country (Germany);

and it is hereby determined:

3. That to the extent that the person named in subparagraph 1 hereof is not within a designated enemy country, the national interest of the United States requires that such person be treated as a national of a designated enemy country (Germany).

All determinations and all action required by law, including appropriate consultation and certification, having been made and taken, and, it being deemed necessary in the national interest,

There is hereby vested in the Attorney General of the United States the property described above, to be held, used, administered, liquidated, sold or otherwise dealt with in the interest of and for the benefit of the United States.

The terms "national" and "designated enemy country" as used herein shall have the meanings prescribed in section 10 of Executive Order 9193, as amended.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on June 28, 1948.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] HAROLD I. BAYNTON,
Deputy Director.
Office of Alien Property.

[F. R. Doc. 48-5941; Filed, July 1, 1948; 8:52 a. m.]